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REPORT

OF THE

SMALL-POX QUARANTINE COMMITTEE

APPOINTED BY ORDER

OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR,

COLOMBO, MAY, 1851.

WITH

Appendices.

Printed by Order of Government.

COLOMBO;
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By order of His Excellency the Governor, the following Gentlemen were appointed to form a Committee, for the purpose of taking evidence, and reporting on the present system of Small Pox Quarantine.

C. P. LAYARD, ESQ., *Acting Government Agent for the Western Province.*

F. SAUNDERS, ESQ., *Collector of Customs, Colombo.*

J. W. FLEMING, ESQ., *Superintendent of Vaccination, Colombo.*

PREFACE.

The Report of the Quarantine Committee, and the Evidence upon which it was founded, were, according to instructions, submitted to His Excellency the Governor. The Committee, in transmitting them to His Excellency, suggested that they might be printed for general information, as the subject of Quarantine and the existing Regulations regarding Small Pox, are matters of public interest. The suggestion met with His Excellency's entire approval, and copies were ordered to be printed at the Government Press for general circulation.

As one of the Committee I was requested to carry these papers through the Press; and although *practically* unacquainted with such work, I have been enabled to meet the wishes of Messrs. Layard and Saunders, with the valuable assistance of Mr. Skeen of the Printing Office. And for all errors which may still be found in this little *brochure*, I have to beg the indulgence of the reader.

The Appendix D* contains all the Legislative Enactments of the Colonial Government with respect to Small Pox and Quarantine. Their perusal would well repay the trouble,

* Vide page 167.

and would clearly shew not only the *course* of local legislation as respects Small Pox, but the anxious desire which the British Government have at all times manifested to repress the ravages of that direful disease, by the extension of the blessings of Vaccination.

At a time when both these subjects are engaging so much of the attention of the Government and the Public, it affords me peculiar pleasure to state, that I have been enabled to import into the Colony a supply of English Vaccine lymph; trials with which (notwithstanding the drawback of climate and other unfavourable influences) have succeeded beyond all expectation; so that at Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Negombo, and Kurnegalle, the inhabitants are at present vaccinated with the English Virus. Within a very short period, the Vaccine Department, it is hoped, will be in a position to afford to the entire population of the Island the means of protecting themselves by Vaccination, with lymph about the genuineness and efficacy of which there can be no doubt.

The Committee, in their Report, have recommended the enforcement of Vaccination by Legislative enactment, grounding the recommendation upon a variety of circumstances. Viewed in the abstract, this recommendation may appear as rather a severe measure, one imposing restrictions upon the right of private action. I confess that in Ceylon, composed of a *mixed* population, the work of legislation must at all times be difficult; class-interests, caste-feeling, and various social and religious prejudices have to be consulted; but I

believe, at the same time, that where legislation contemplates, as in the present case, an unquestionable public good, few would be disposed to oppose it. And who will deny that the enforcement of Vaccination will not be attended with the best results to the community at large? Surely this measure must be gladly received in exchange for the "vexatious" domestic Quarantine, or for the "oppressive" law,—so characterized in the numerous petitions presented to Government,—*now in active operation throughout the Island, compelling the removal by force of Small Pox patients, of whatever class or denomination, to the public Hospitals.* *

The Committee have shewn that on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, Vaccination has been enforced by various legal enactments and municipal measures. In connection with these remarks, I may take the liberty of stating, that at the Cape of Good Hope—a British Settlement—not only is Inoculation strictly forbidden, but the practice of Vaccination is rendered imperative, by a Proclamation of His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John F. Cradock, dated 25th September 1812. By this, every householder or head of a family is obliged to report to the Wardmaster, within the space of 48 hours, the birth of every child, under a penalty of fine for each offence. And the Fiscal is required, on requisition from the Vaccine Committee, to collect children for Vaccination; and all persons are bound punctually to comply with this requisition,

* Vide Appendix D, page 167.

on pain of being considered as opposers of the orders of Government, and as such punished according to law. Every person is likewise obliged, under a like penalty, to appear with his or her child, on the eighth day after the operation has been performed, at the Vaccine Institution, for the purpose of examination and register; and also, should it be deemed necessary, to take the lymph from such child, for the further Vaccination of others.

The Committee have also adverted to the necessity of a more effectual and more immediate superintendence, such as can only be expected from persons who understand the languages of the country. As Superintendent of Vaccination of, perhaps, the largest and most important district in the Island, I may be excused if I speak with some confidence of the advantages to be anticipated from the adoption of this recommendation, and from the employment of the *educated* Medical Sub-Assistants in these duties. With many of these Officers I am personally acquainted, and I have no doubt that with their knowledge of European medicine, and their acquaintance with the native language and character, they are in a position to fill the posts which it has been indicated they should fill, with advantage to the public service.

JAMES WM. FLEMING,
Asst. Surgeon, H. M. 37*th Regt.*
Superintendent of Vaccination.
&c. *&c.*

The Fort, Colombo,
15th March, 1852.

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REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Government have endeavoured by the oral examination of Medical witnesses, and others who, from extensive observation and experience, may be presumed to be capable of forming a judgment on the matter; as also, by addressing queries to individuals residing at out-stations, to collect a mass of evidence which would enable them to determine :—

1st. Whether the allegation contained in the Petition of the Inhabitants of Colombo * is well-founded, that Quarantine, as at present practised, is vexatious and ineffectual? and,

2dly. If the inefficiency of Quarantine be established, what measures can be devised for increasing among the inhabitants the protection against Small Pox?

The evidence collected from these different sources is given in the form of an Appendix † to this Report. A careful analysis and consideration of the evidence have led the Committee to the conclusions contained in this Report.

In framing the Queries, it will be observed, that the Committee have endeavoured to elicit information on the following points, which would therefore form the heads of this Report.

* Vide Appendix C. † Vide Appendix B.

1st. Whether the Quarantine Regulations answer the purpose for which they were originally framed; and whether they interpose an effectual check against the spread of Small Pox?

2dly. Whether the forcible removal of patients to the Hospital is a beneficial measure, preventing the spread of the disease in the localities whence the patients are removed; or, whether it ought to be regarded as an evil, productive only of individual suffering?

3dly. If the present system of Quarantine be abandoned, whether a more efficacious substitute cannot be devised?

1st. Nothing can be more certain, than that a deep and wide spread dissatisfaction with the present Quarantine Regulations exists in the community;—they are equally obnoxious to all classes of the inhabitants. On this point there is a striking unanimity among those who have given evidence before the Committee. The chief grounds of complaint against them are, the trouble, expense and suffering that they cause; they are particularly burdensome to the poorer classes. The hardships which they entail on these are very great; and painful accounts are given of the cruel position in which families are sometimes placed, when subjected to the operation of these laws. They are, on such occasions, deprived not only of the comforts which the sick peculiarly require, but even of the very consolations of life; and it is extremely probable, that a fatal termination in Small Pox cases has been often attributable to these privations. There is little difficulty in giving credence to such accounts, when it is known that many among the poorer classes literally live a hand to mouth existence, often dependant, even in health, on the charity and friendly assistance of their neighbours. Many among this class are respectable individuals, whose feelings would revolt at the thought of

entering a Public Hospital, and who, although in straitened circumstances, prefer to have themselves placed in Quarantine, and trust to a merciful Providence, not only for eventual recovery, but for the necessaries and comforts which would sustain them through a long and severe illness.

Unanimous as are the opinions of the witnesses regarding the cruel and oppressive character of the Quarantine Laws, they are not less unanimous as regards their inutility. It is considered that they have not answered the purposes for which they were framed, from the difficulty of rigidly enforcing them, and from evasions being so frequent and common as to nullify any advantage which might be expected to result from the isolation of the patient. Several individuals whose opinions are entitled to attention, from their opportunities of observation, speak of the frequency with which Quarantine is evaded. One Gentleman says, "Bribery is so very common, that not "a single instance exists of Quarantine being effectually "observed;" and further observes, that "Quarantine, if "strictly enforced, will not prevent the spreading of "Small Pox, from the crowded state of the houses and "the difficulty of preventing communication." Another Gentleman who has also had extensive opportunities of observation, as Superintendent of Police, and afterwards as Police Magistrate, in a valuable document in the Appendix, remarks, "I do not believe that Quarantine prevents "the spread of Small Pox; on the contrary, from the way "it is enforced, and the dread of removal to Hospital, "people conceal cases of Small Pox in their houses that "the Police cannot detect, as neighbours do not give "information when such concealment is known to them, "and thus the disease continues for such a length of time "when it makes its appearance in a locality." Further

on he says, "there can be no doubt that the Quarantine "Laws are much evaded; in fact it is known that they "are evaded; the watchers have the courage to do their "duty against opposition, but they are not above tempta-"tion; and though all appears correct during the day, for "a consideration, intercourse is permitted at night." It being therefore impossible, for so many reasons, to enforce Quarantine so strictly as to obtain from it any benefit, the inference is irresistible,—that, as practised in Ceylon, no confidence can be placed in it against the ravages of Small Pox, and that it may be abandoned without endangering the Public Health.

As practised in villages where the houses are detached, the necessity for Quarantine is still less obvious. It is also certain, that the natives have such a horror of Small Pox, that patients afflicted with the disease in such situations, are often abandoned to their fate. In the replies from the out-stations to the Queries of the Committee, this fact is related as having fallen under the observation of the writers. It might be therefore trusted that the instinctive dread of this disease among villagers would lead them to adopt precautionary measures against contagion, which could be shewn to be fully as efficacious for their security as Quarantine Regulations.

If there be anything capable of adding weight to the opinion of the inutility of Quarantine, as practised in Ceylon, it will be found in the want of faith now common among competent observers in all the enlightened Countries of Europe, in the efficacy of Quarantine in all diseases deemed contagious. Without entering into any lengthened discussion, it is sufficient to advert to such a change in public opinion. It is now considered that the *principle* on which it is based is fallacious, and wherever it is practised, it has undergone considerable relaxation; and

there is reason to believe that the lapse of a few years will witness its total abandonment. Reference may be here made to a publication on the subject in 1849 by the Board of Health in England, full of facts and arguments against its continuance. Quarantine can prove but an inefficient security against the spread of diseases, when their propagation depends less upon contagion than upon atmospheric influences, which are confined to no locality, but equally affect the inhabitants of the entire Town or District. The report on Quarantine by the Board of Health says, "If it be true, as ancient and modern authorities "are agreed, that without the essential preliminary of an "epidemic atmosphere on the spot, foreign contagion is "inert, and that unless both concur, no pestilence ensues, "Quarantine, under any circumstances, must be useless; "for in the absence of an epidemic atmosphere it must "be useless, because then no disease will spread beyond "the individual affected; and with the presence of an "epidemic atmosphere it must be useless, because then "the disease will spread wherever the infected atmosphere "goes and finds favouring conditions." And at page 16, it is correctly observed, that "Quarantine, utterly blind to "the real *causes* of diseases, and their partial, if not total "removal by well regulated Sanatary Regulations, pays "no regard to these conditions, but intent on accomplish-"ing an impossible object, it overlooks the circumstances "on which the *existence* of disease really depend; and after "the experience of a long course of years has shewn the "inutility of the securities it offers, it still proposes to "go on reposing confidence in them." Sanatary measures then, constitute the only effectual safeguards against such propagation, and the removal of all such conditions as are capable of acting injuriously on the health of the inhabitants, is the only means capable of mitigating

the severity of all pestilential diseases. Happily for the interests of humanity, in the instance of Small Pox, more so than in any other pestilential disease, we have an antidote on which reliance can be placed more surely than in any attempt to circumscribe its ravages by Quarantine restrictions. According to one of the ablest and most strenuous advocates of Quarantine in Small Pox * who has furnished us with numerical particulars of the visitations of Small Pox since the introduction of Vaccination into the Island, the wide diffusion of Vaccination shortly after its introduction almost eradicated Small Pox from the Island for some years; and it subsequently became more frequent, just in proportion as Vaccination was neglected. We have not the same authority for reliance on Quarantine; and its warmest advocates must admit, that the advantages derivable from it are infinitesimal and very far from commensurate with the inconvenience, expence and suffering which it occasions.

From the preceding observations it would appear equally reasonable to abandon the present system of external Quarantine, observed when Vessels arrive from infected Ports, or with any of the crew or passengers suffering from infectious disease. The facts and arguments against the efficacy of Inland Quarantine establish, with equal force, its inefficacy to prevent the importation of infectious disease into any country. Instead, therefore, of detaining passengers on board for days, and thereby inflicting on them no inconsiderable amount of inconvenience and suffering, it is sufficient to remove all affected individuals as soon as possible into the Public Hospital, which ought to be built near the sea-side, so that it may be approachable by water.

* Dr. Kinnis's letter to the inhabitants of Ceylon.

2dly. The second grievance complained of in the Petition of the Inhabitants, is the forcible removal of Small Pox patients to the Hospital *against* their will. The feeling among the inhabitants against this measure is, if possible, more deep and intense than that with which they regard the enforcement of domestic Quarantine. The extreme unpopularity of the measure at its first adoption, may be gathered from Dr. Kinnis's Report on Small Pox; and the gentlemen who have replied to the Queries of the Committee concur in characterizing it as highly cruel and injudicious. Numerous are the instances in which difficulty has been experienced in effecting such removals, and where they have been ultimately made by calling in the assistance of the Civil power. The grounds of complaint against these compulsory removals are, the family ties that they sever; wresting children from their parents, and wives from their husbands, to carry them into places where they are to be tended in the hour of sickness by utter strangers. The removal of the patients frequently to great distances, has often an injurious influence on the result of the cases. The admission of such patients into wards where many more cases of this horrible and loathsome disease may be seen, produces in them terror and depression of spirits amounting to despair of recovery. It cannot be doubted, therefore, that a great amount of personal suffering is inflicted by such removals. If the Public health were really benefitted by these attempts to isolate affected individuals, by compulsory removal of them into Hospital, instances of their cruel operation on individuals might be overlooked; but doubts are seriously entertained whether such measures subserve their purpose. The same considerations therefore, that have influenced the Committee in recommending the abandonment of Quarantine, induce them to recommend that the removal

to Hospital of Small Pox cases be in future determined by the will of the patients themselves. The only circumstance, perhaps, under which forcible removal is justifiable, is when cases of this disease occur in *very crowded* localities, where numbers of individuals are found residing in small and ill-ventilated dwellings, as the Bazars of the Pettah. In this instance, the removal of the affected might prevent the spread of the disease; but even here the Committee would rather insist on the superior importance of Sanatary measures; such as the removal of filth, the prevention of crowding, and attention to free ventilation, for preventing the concentration of the infection and for checking the progress of Small Pox. A code of Sanatary Regulations, which would provide for the due enforcement of these measures at all times, and especially during the prevalence of pestilential diseases, is a desideratum which no time should be lost in supplying.

The Committee would here draw attention to the objectionable site of the present Small Pox Hospital, which makes it necessary, in conveying patients to it, to carry them through well frequented roads and thoroughfares. The most eligible spot for such a building would be Hendella, where the Leper Hospital is situated, as it offers many advantages, not the least important of which is, that it may be approached by water. Subject only to this proposed change of site, the Committee would recommend the Small Pox Hospital to be kept up, to provide for the wants of such poor and friendless individuals as may be disposed to seek in it an Asylum.

3rdly. With regard to the third head of the enquiry, Whether a more efficacious measure than the present system of Quarantine cannot be devised, as a check to the prevalence of Small Pox? the Committee deem the extension and more general diffusion of Vaccination by

legal enactment a much more efficient security against Small Pox than any system of Quarantine; and in this opinion a very large majority of those who have given evidence concur. It does not appear that there is any actual antipathy to the practice of Vaccination among the natives of this Island, but from natural indolence, and probably also from ignorance of the benefits of Vaccination, there is an indifference on this point, which, unless it be legally enforced, must ever prove an obstacle to its wide diffusion. Rendering Vaccination thus compulsory would be only making that *real* which is at present *imaginary*. The natives of Kornegalle believe Vaccination to be compulsory, and this misapprehension is perhaps shared in by the natives of other Districts. It is, in fact, the common argument employed by the Headmen to induce the people to submit to the practice. The measure under consideration appears therefore to be absolutely necessary, to induce the unenlightened native, who is with difficulty persuaded by mere reasoning, who is unaccustomed to prudence and foresight, and whose apathy can only be roused by the nearness of danger, to avail himself of this inestimable boon. The Committee feel that no solid objections can be urged against rendering Vaccination compulsory. The public cannot but cheerfully receive in exchange for Quarantine, the enforcement of a practice which does not give rise to the least personal discomfort, and does not involve the slightest amount of hardship.

The majority of the witnesses think that it is feasible to make Vaccination compulsory, and that any opposition which may be offered would subside after a short time, more especially "if great care and solicitude be evinced "to make the people in the Districts, Towns and Villages "well understand the benevolent intentions of Government

"and the advisability of Vaccination as a protection against "Small Pox." That the enforcement of Vaccination by Law is not without its precedent, will be manifest from the following statements. An eminent Medical authority, the late lamented Dr. James Johnson, in 1820, (Medico Chir. Review for September 1820,) wrote as follows.—"In "despotic Governments, the extent to which Vaccination "has been carried is astonishing. In Russia no less than "one million two hundred thousand received the benefit "of it, between the years 1804 and 1812. In Denmark "the Small Pox no longer exists, and in a Circular ad- "dressed in July 1816, to all Magistrates and Bishops in "that country, it was *ordered*, that *all* should be vaccinated, "without a compliance with which injunction no individual "could be received at confirmation, admitted into any "School or Public Institution, or bound apprentice to "any trade. Priests were also forbidden to marry those "who had not either had the Small Pox or Cow Pox. "In Prussia if any persons happened to die of Small Pox "they were directed, by an edict published in 1816, to "be buried within twenty four hours silently and un- "attended, without the tolling of a Bell: and in such "veneration is the discoverer of Vaccination held, that the "fourteenth of May is made an Annual Festival to "commemorate the day on which he made his first ex- "periment. None but medical men regularly educated "were allowed to vaccinate in the Kingdom of Bavaria, "and each was required to keep a Register which was "returned to the Government every three months. For "this trouble they were rewarded according to the zeal "they manifested in the cause. With the hope of wholly "banishing the Small Pox, it was enacted by Maximilian "Joseph, King of Bavaria, that from July 1808 all persons "above a certain age who continued to neglect to be

"vaccinated, should be fined by an increasing penalty "every year, so long as they refuse to take the means for "their own protection. Variolous Inoculation was forbidden, "and a penalty enforced against all those who performed "or submitted to it. Measures equally coercive are now "in force in the Kingdom of Wirtemburgh."

The same writer in 1845 has the following; "Although "the Vaccination Extension Act is a step in the right "direction, no permanent good can result until *Vaccination* "*is rendered compulsory.*"

Further on he observes, "We must confess we can see "no objection to rendering this practice a compulsory one, "and do in no wise agree with those who would allow "persons ignorant or forgetful of their duties and responsi-"bilites to risk the lives and health of their helpless off-"spring and perpetuate a dangerous disease by their care-"lesness and obstinacy. The fear of the ravages of an "occasionally occurring pestilence, such as the Cholera or "Plague, is deemed a sufficient reason for placing consider-"able restrictions on *private* right of action, and even upon "*personal* liberty; and yet a disease far more deadly, be-"cause more abiding, and about the contagion of which "there is no dispute, is not to be effectually met by a "prophylactic which all are unanimous in praising, and "this too, not from fear of wounding any prejudices opposed "to the practice, which can scarcely be said to exist, but "from an exaggerated dread of wounding the right of "private judgment; which would be all very well, were it "not that its exercise is at the expense of those who are "too young to act for themselves, and whose protector the "State should be. It is quite true, that universal Vaccina-"tion will not exterminate Small Pox; but this admission "is surely not to be employed as an argument against our "obtaining the largest amount of diminution of the evil it

is capable of producing."—From Hennen's Medical Topography of the Mediterranean, it would appear that Vaccination is compulsory at Malta. He says "Vaccination is "universally practised and *enforced by Law.* The Small "Pox has been unknown for several years past, and not "an instance of death by it appears in any Bill of Mortality "I have seen or could procure."—And in Java the Dutch exercise a parental control over the natives, by "making "the Priest of each Village personally responsible for the "Vaccination of every child within six months of its "birth."—In the Vaccine Report for 1850, by the Registrar General, attention is drawn to the absence of efficient measures of *Medical Police calculated to check the progress,* or, if possible extinguish this fatal disease (Small Pox,) and concludes by a reference to the more rapid progress of Vaccination in Foreign Countries, "owing to the *munici-"pal measures or legislative enactments there adopted to pro-"mote its dissemination,*" urging, that unless a similar course be followed in England, it can never hope to be freed from its frightful scourge.

Then again, "the Act of Parliament Third and Fourth "Victoria, for the Extension of Vaccination, passed in "July 1840, though not nominally so, yet in its practical "effect became an act for enforcing Vaccination on the "whole population. With the penalties of that Act staring "them in the face there was no choice, but of accepting "Vaccination or exposure to the casual Small Pox. The "alternative was such as no parent could hesitate in reject-"ing, when once set before him. The whole population "of England and Wales were therefore by this Act virtually "compelled to submit to Vaccination, whether they liked "it or not." In support of the recommendation of the Committee, instances such as these could be multiplied to a very considerable extent; but at present this is deemed

unnecessary; they would, however, beg to add in connection with this important subject, the following observations. "It is a very remarkable circumstance in the History of "Vaccination, that the great public duty of maintaining "its purity and disseminating its blessings, seems from the "first moment of its discovery to have been at once felt, "acknowledged, and acted on, by every civilized Govern-"ment, as if all were simultaneously impressed with a sense "of the equal claim of all their subjects to the benefits "of this newly bestowed gift of a beneficent Providence, "as freely as to the general light of Heaven; and as if "all became at once aware of the manifold risks of its "neglect, and even the dangers which might accrue from "leaving the charge of such a treasure to the wilful "caprice, and thoughtless culture of the unthinking multi-"tude, which, alas, still constitutes the majority of man-"kind, and considered the duty of promoting Vaccination "as imperative upon the Government."

It may conduce materially to such a measure being well received, if attempts were made to disseminate a knowledge of the prophylactic power of Vaccination against Small Pox. This may be done by revising the Letter of Dr. Kinnis, addressed to the Inhabitants of Ceylon, printing copies of it in English, Portuguese, Singhalese, and Tamil, and distributing them gratuitously amongst all classes of the Inhabitants, through the medium of Vaccinators and Government Officials of every grade in the Service. The diffusion in this, and in every other practicable manner, of more correct views regarding Vaccination than the mass of the natives at present entertain, will most likely subdue in them those feelings of opposition and dislike always engendered by the idea of compulsion, and will enable them to appreciate the benevolent intentions of Government in making Vaccination obligatory. The objection

which appeared to merit more particularly the attention of the Committee was, that religious scruples may exist in the minds of some of the natives against the practice. In order to obtain authentic information on this point, whether Vaccination actually interfered with the social or religious prejudices of any class among the native population, the Committee have examined Budhist and Moorish Priests, and some of the more influential and enlightened natives; but it does not appear that such a measure would do violence to the social or religious prejudices of any class; and it is forbidden by the religions neither of the Budhists, Brahmins nor Mahomedans. In the case of the last, the only objection stated is, that it would involve the exposure of their women; but the difficulty in this instance is easily obviated by their being vaccinated at an early age, and more particularly by the appointment of Vaccinators from their own class to labour among them.

In carrying out the measure now proposed, it may be necessary to make some alterations in the present Vaccine Establishment. The abandonment of the system of Quarantine would cause a saving which may be usefully applied towards placing this Establishment on a more efficient footing. In adopting a measure from which such striking benefits are expected to flow, the first care of the Government should be to provide an *active supervision* over the operations of Vaccinators; such supervision is actually necessary in order to guard against the introduction of ineffective lymph. Dr. Gregory, a high authority on the subject, says, "I speak after twenty-two years' experience "in the practice of Vaccination, and I know that the "choice of effective lymph requires much tact and discri- "mination." The Native Vaccinators of this country cannot be expected to have this power of discrimination to any great extent. On this account the performance of Vaccina-

tion in England is confined not only to educated Medical men, but to those who have a special experience on this point. A precaution of this nature is doubly needed in a country where a full and complete confidence in Vaccination remains yet to be produced in the mind of the native, by a *practical* demonstration of its value. The present practice of appointing Army Medical Officers as Superintendents of Vaccination, must be deemed faulty; because, however anxious these Gentlemen may be to discharge their duties zealously, they are prevented by their Military duties from travelling about the several Stations under their superintendence, and thus satisfying themselves, by *personal* inspection, that the lymph employed is genuine, and that the result of the operation in all cases is such as to secure to the subject that immunity from Small Pox which Vaccination, if rightly performed, is capable of affording. In Dr. Kinnis's Letter to the Inhabitants of Ceylon, allusion is frequently made to the vaccination of individuals with spurious lymph; and there is reason to believe that at the present time numerous cases of successful Vaccination reported by Native Vaccinators are not cases of genuine Cow Pox, and that the unfortunate subjects do not enjoy real security against Small Pox. The genuineness of the lymph at several of the out-stations has been greatly questioned. It will consequently be manifest, that there are strong reasons for the appointment of intelligent and zealous Superintendents, whose duty it ought to be, in all instances, by personal inspection, to ascertain that effective lymph is used for Vaccination throughout the Island. It is also desirable, that these Superintendents have a *knowledge of the Vernacular languages,* because a very important part of their duty ought to be to impress upon the natives the uses and advantages of Vaccination, and thereby remove such obstacles to its wide diffusion as arise from the ignorance of the people,

The Committee would therefore recommend that these appointments be in future conferred on Civil Medical Officers. It would be highly desirable to confer such appointments on the *educated* Medical Sub-Assistants, whenever, by distinguished professional attainments, a zealous discharge of their duties, and a competent knowledge of the native languages, they appear capable of holding those appointments with advantage to the Public Service. For the Committee conceive, that only by careful and viligant Superintendence over the labours of the Native Vaccinators, the cause of Vaccination in the Island would be effectually served. A recognition of the claims of the Medical Sub-Assistants in this respect, would also operate as a strong incentive to activity and diligence in the discharge of their duties.

The appointment of deserving Medical Sub-Assistants to these Offices would ensure greater attention being paid to this important subject. They would be required to devote all their time and energies to the work, which would be laborious, and involve the necessity of constant and expeditious travelling. If possible they should be present when the operation is performed, in order to satisfy themselves that efficient lymph is used; and above all, they should be required to examine the cases of successful Vaccination that are reported, before the "Certificate," to which greater importance must be in future attached, is granted. It would be desirable that an adequate travelling allowance be granted to them. Appointments such as are here contemplated, would ensure an amount of care and supervision which does not exist at present. In the first instance the Committee would recommend that six such appointments be made, viz. one for each Province. The two for the Northern and Eastern Provinces should be required to have a knowledge of the Tamil language, and

the four for the Western, North Western, Central, and Southern Provinces a knowledge of the Singhalese language.

As regards the appointment of Native Vaccinators, it cannot be doubted that a more efficient corps than at present exists is required to carry Vaccination into every corner of the Island. There is no complete agreement among the Witnesses as to whether local and permanent Vaccinators are preferable to strangers, but the preponderance of opinion is in favour of the former. The same may be said of the appointment of the higher and more influential class of natives as Vaccinators; and in a country where caste prejudices exercise a paramount influence over the minds of its people, it is probable that the exertions of such persons may have a greater chance of meeting with success. Caution is however requisite on this point, lest the power with which the Vaccinator is vested, be, in the hands of an influential native, an instrument for the oppression of his poorer neighbours. It is perhaps desirable to confer such appointments on the *Native Medical Practitioners* of the several villages.

The recommendation of many that the payment of Vaccinators should be contingent upon the number that they *successfully* vaccinate, is worthy of consideration, and is more likely to conduce to the extension of Vaccination than a fixed monthly salary, paid without reference to the actual amount of duty performed. The numbers successfully vaccinated could be ascertained by the frequent visits of the Superintendent, who would after such visits grant the necessary certificate.

The Committee believe that three pence for each successful case would probably be a fair remuneration.

The Committee feel they cannot better conclude this Report than by again earnestly repeating their conviction, that the enforcement of Vaccination by legal enactment, is the

only sure and certain measure by which this blessing can be extensively and widely disseminated, and the dreadful ravages of Small Pox powerfully checked, if not entirely prevented; and they are not without hope that the foregoing reasons for this opinion will have sufficient influence to procure its universal adoption; for "even in an enlightened "country such as England, where the freedom of judgment "and action is wholly unfettered, and where Vaccination "too was first discovered, and had therefore been longest "practised, and its uses and benefits had become universally "known to the people; where also it had all along met with "the greatest public encouragement and support; it never- "theless was there found necessary for the protection of the "community at large, and the salvation of the unthinking and "improvident poor, to enact an arbitrary law, and thus save "from wilful self-destruction the ignorant and thoughtless "millions, whom Providence has committed to its care and "protection, and whose passive and confiding submission to "British Rule should appeal more forcibly than any argu- "ments to the humanity and generosity of Englishmen."

CHARLES P. LAYARD,
Act. Govt. Agent.
F. SAUNDERS,
Collector of Customs.
JAMES WM. FLEMING,
Supt. of Vaccination, &c.

P. S. Since this Report was closed, the Committee have had the honor of receiving two Petitions from the Inhabitants of Jaffna, together with a Report referred to them by desire of His Excellency The Governor. †

They have here only to observe, that the subjects to which the Petitions refer, viz. Quarantine, and the forcible removal

† Vide Appendix c.

of Small Pox patients to Hospitals, have been so fully considered in their Report, that they do not think it necessary to enter upon them again, further than to reiterate their opinion, founded on an extended examination of competent Witnesses, and a full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the subject:—that Quarantine does not afford any protection to the Inhabitants, and that it does not tend to remove or arrest the progress of Small Pox. Nor would it be of any service, if enforced after the manner adverted to in Superintendent of Vaccn. Mr. Cowen's letter, vizt. with reference only to the "respectability or position of affected "individuals." The most strenuous advocates of Quarantine deem an effectual segregation necessary, in order to ensure its supposed benefits. But if considerations of "re-"spectability," and the social "position" of Small Pox patients be allowed to influence the enforcement of Quarantine in the Northern Province, the Committee have no doubt that Quarantine would not only be rendered nugatory, but that it would become extremely obnoxious by its pressing unequally on individuals.

With respect to the forcible removal of Patients into Hospitals, they have also fully expressed their opinions and consider the measure not only harsh in the extreme, but one that would be rendered entirely unnecessary if Vaccination be made imperative by legal enactment.

Charles P. Layard,
Act. Govt. Agent.
F. Saunders,
Collector of Customs.
James Wm. Fleming,
Supt. of Vaccination, &c.

APPENDIX

TO THE REPORT

OF THE

Small Pox Committee.

APPENDIX.

A.

HEADS FOR A PROPOSED ORDINANCE TO EXTEND THE BENEFITS OF VACCINATION, &c. &c.

1.

The Masters of all vessels arriving at any Port of Ceylon to report cases of Small Pox or other contagious disease existing, or that may have existed during the voyage.

2.

Cases of Small Pox or other infectious disease to be immediately removed to a proper Hospital or place provided for their reception.

3.

Any further cases of illness on board such vessel to be likewise reported, and if any doubt exists as to its nature, power to be given for removal as in Clause 2.

4.

The landing of a sick passenger or any of the crew, affected with Small Pox, or other infectious disease, except at a Port, to be made an offence at Law.

5

Disobedience of the above to be punished by heavy penalty, &c.

6.

Householders to report all cases of Cholera or Small Pox.

7.

Any Medical Attendant, whether European, Burgher or Native, knowing of such case and not causing it to be notified to be punished by——

8.

Authority to be given to detain any person having marks of recent recovery from Small Pox, until they properly account for themselves, with a view to the detection of offenders against 6 and 7.

9.

Informers of concealed cases to receive half the fine.

10.

Houses in which Small Pox occurs to be ticketed outside as at present.

11.

12.

Authority to be given to remove those affected with Small Pox who may be residing in a house as lodgers, such to be done if desired by the occupier of the house.

13.

14.

15.

The present Small Pox Hospitals to be retained in order that all so inclined may avail themselves of such an asylum, and for the reception of paupers and strangers without homes.

The Vaccine Ordinance should include such provisions, &c., as the following:

1.

The employment of Small Pox matter for the purpose of Inoculation to be strictly prohibited by fine or otherwise.

2.

The wanton exposure of persons affected with Small Pox to be severely punished.

3.

All Parents, Guardians or others, having the responsible care of any child, to cause it to be vaccinated by one duly authorised within a period of twelve months after birth.

4.

The same to have all children vaccinated who may not have been so previous to the passing of this Ordinance, within eighteen months from the date of such Bill.

5.

Schoolmasters, Schoolmistresses, &c., to require the production of Vaccine Certificates previous to the admission of a pupil.

6.

No person, European, Native, or others, to be admitted to employment in any of the Departments of the Public Service without previously producing a Vaccine Certificate.

7.

No one to be appointed to any native office of rank or dignity without the production of a Vaccine Certificate, shewing that he and every member of his family have been properly vaccinated.

8.

All prisoners who may require it, to be vaccinated on admission, or previous to discharge from Jail.

9.

Inmates of Hospitals, not having satisfactory proofs of vaccination, to be vaccinated as soon after admission as may be convenient.

10.

11.

12.

Owners of Estates, Planters or their representatives, to give notice to the nearest Vaccine station, of fresh arrivals of labourers, in order that all may be examined and those requiring it be vaccinated.

13.

The landing of Coolies anywhere than at a Port to be made an offence at Law.

14.

Make it lawful for the proper authority, after previous notice in writing from a Magistrate, to enter any dwelling house to inspect parties therein, to ascertain whether all have been vaccinated.

15.

16.

17.

Should grant power, to Police, on Certificate from a Magistrate, where it appears for the benefit of the public health, or of the locality, or of the inmates, to cause any dwelling house, pansala, shed, or other building, to be properly cleansed by whitewashing or other means, especially in cases of Small Pox.

18.

Police Vidhans, &c., to make inquiry within their respective

districts regarding the existence of any contagious disease, and the occurrence of any death, and to report the same.

19.

Any person giving or producing a false Vaccine Certificate when such is required, to be punished by fine, imprisonment, or otherwise.

20.

Penalty of fine, imprisonment, or otherwise to be imposed for neglecting or impeding compliance with any of these orders.

21.

Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, &c., to have authority to enforce obedience to the foregoing.

22.

Make Vaccinators liable to punishment should they use their power or authority to the injury of parties.

23.

Should cause such complaint to be brought before the expiry of two weeks from the date of the proceedings of which they complain.

B.

EVIDENCE OF THE WITNESSES EXAMINED BY THE COMMITTEE.

[The following questions were proposed to all the Witnesses examined. Their replies are also numbered 1, 2, 3, &c. It will therefore be seen, that each reply has reference to the particular question proposed;—thus, No. 1 of the Evidence is a reply to the question marked No. 1.]

1.—How long have you practised Medicine? or, How long have you resided in Ceylon, and in what capacity?

2.—Have you, during that period, had opportunities of observing and judging of the efficacy of the Quarantine Laws?

3.—Do you consider they have answered the purpose for which they were originally framed?

4.—In what way?

5.—What has been the chief difficulty?

6.—Do they entail much trouble, expense, and inconvenience on families?

7.—Have the evasions by families been common?

8.—Have they always been looked upon as useless?

9.—Are the Quarantine Laws, as now enforced, disliked by the people generally?

10.—Have you ever known watchers afraid of doing their duty properly, from threats, bribery, or resistance?

11.—Have you known instances of persons with the eruption of Small Pox on them, going about the town for days, or even longer, so as to disseminate the disease extensively?

12.—Have you ever known a patient suffer from the enforcement of the Quarantine Laws?

13.—Do you think if they were very strictly enforced, they would be likely to prevent the spreading of Small Pox in towns?

14.—Do the native houses generally admit of a person affected with Small Pox being effectually separated from the rest of the family?

15.—Would you recommend their continuance in villages where houses are detached?

16.—Is the removal of patients to Hospital much complained of?

17.—What are the reasons usually given for this?

18.—Do you not consider it a beneficial measure for the patient?

19.—Do you think such a step prevents the spreading of Small Pox in the locality from which the patient has been removed?

20.—Have you known any instances of persons being removed to Hospitals where Quarantine could have been adopted in the houses from which the removals took place?

21.—Have you known any patient injured by removal to Hospital, by its creating terror and despair, and thus preventing any salutary effect?

22.—Are there not cases of Small Pox that require greater care and attention than can be afforded in a Hospital?

23.—Do you think the carrying of a person affected with Small Pox through a street likely to spread the disease?

24.—Have you ever known such an instance?

25.—Have you ever heard of a person being taken to Hospital with Chicken Pox and there catch Small Pox?

26.—Did death follow?

27.—Is the dread of removal to Hospital a common cause of concealment of Small Pox?

28.—Are the servants and others employed in the Small Pox Hospitals allowed to leave the place and mix with the people?

29.—Have you known instances where patients have complained of being less cared for in Hospitals than in their own houses?

30.—Do you think it would be better and safer for the patient to be treated in his own house?

31.—Do you think cases prove more fatal in Hospitals than they would do if treated in the houses of patients?

32.—If the removal of patients was not enforced, would you recommend the continuance of the present Small Pox Hospitals for the accommodation of paupers and those who might wish to avail themselves of such ?

33.—If the present system of Quarantine was relaxed or done away with, do you think the public health would suffer ?

34.—Can you suggest any measure likely to answer the object for which the Quarantine was instituted ?

35.—Is it your opinion that the various epidemics of Small Pox have been caused by importations of the disease ?

36.—Do you think parties of coolies or others arriving at any Port should be vaccinated before being allowed to proceed on their journey ?

37.—Do you think such a precaution would be likely to lessen the chance of such importation ?

38.—Do you think Vaccination properly and more extensively carried out would be a check to Small Pox, and a better preventive of this disease than any system of Quarantine whatever ?

39.—Do the people generally acknowledge the benefits of Vaccination ?

40.—Do you think their indifference in seeking such a protection arises more from indolence and general apathy, than from any actual dislike to Vaccination ?

41.—Do they not shew a readiness to be vaccinated during the prevalence of Small Pox ?

42.—Would you recommend that Vaccination should be enforced by Law ?

43.—Do you think such a measure would be well received by the people ?

44.—Would there, in your opinion, be any difficulty in carrying out such measure ?

45.—Would such an Ordinance interfere with the religious or social prejudices of the people ?

46.—Have you known instances where all feeling of caste has been laid aside in order to receive the benefit of Vaccination ?

47.—Do you think Vaccination would be more extensively spread

if local and permanent Vaccinators were appointed in each district in preference to sending strangers amongst them, as at present ?

48.—If the Vaccinators were persons of authority, and known to the people of the villages or districts, do you think they would more willingly submit to the operation ?

49.—If Vaccination was enforced by Law, would it require a greater expense than the present Vaccine establishment ?

50.—If a partial removal of Quarantine and a Vaccination Ordinance was recommended, would you object to any of the following clauses ?

Read the suggestions.

51.—Can you suggest any other measure more likely to prevent the ravages of Small Pox ?

52.—Can you recommend any improvement or amendment in these suggestions just read ?

Princl. Civil Medl. Officer's Office,
No. 106. *Colombo,* 19*th April* 1851.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive a Petition addressed to His Excellency the Governor, by certain inhabitants of Colombo, complaining of the system of Quarantine in cases of Small Pox, and referred to me on the 8th April for report.

I believe the petitioners are quite right in stating that the system, as observed by many, and perhaps by some of the most respectable of the community who have been placed under its restrictions, is insufficient. If the conditions set forth in the bond were strictly observed, they would in my opinion be ample to secure the desired object. I cannot see what danger could possibly result from placing two watchers at the door of a dwelling which has one or more of its inmates labouring under the loathsome disease, Small Pox, to prevent the free ingress and egress of the unaffected. It must no doubt be distressing to the feelings of relatives to be debarred from their usual friendly intercourse ; and it must also be admitted, that their kind attention and sympathy would be soothing to the patient's mind.

When these relatives cannot spare time to be excluded from the public, and to remain during a fortnight or three weeks or the entire period when their additional aid is most required, it should not be lost sight of, that the attendants on such patients can, with proper precaution, be changed, so that two or three other relatives might be substituted during part of the illness of the individual affected. Such sacrifices should, in my humble opinion, be made for the public safety. All regularly educated Medical men generally wash their hands, either in, or immediately on returning from, the chamber of the sick, more especially if any manual examination had taken place, or feeling the pulse of a patient labouring under any infectious or contagious disease ; and they do not remain long enough hanging over such patients to have their clothes saturated with infectious matter ; and besides, the clothing usually worn in this climate has little attraction for such, unless the articles come in contact with the person of the patient ; hence the reasoning in the petition respecting Medical men, and the conclusion drawn therefrom, does not appear to me to be sound. That respecting flies cannot be entirely objected to, but is not a sufficient reason why all the precaution available should not be observed. I imagine that more is to be apprehended from a lax observance of the rules of Quarantine, than the tour of inoculation from the delicate insects. I had followed in a rough draft every point in the petition, but find that it would extend to too great a length ; and I will therefore conclude by taking the liberty to insert a portion of my friend Dr. Kinnis's answer to question No. 529 of the Committee of the Legislative Council in March 6, 1837; and in which I entirely concur. "The object of all Quarantine Laws is to protect the healthy from disease, and the only privilege conceded to rank or station ought, in my opinion, to be that of providing themselves, if attacked with Small Pox, with a residence sufficiently distant from all others to prevent all risk of the disease being communicated to the unaffected."

This has always been my opinion, and I rigidly acted up to it when I had the honor to be Superintendent of Vacciuation at Kandy; but without having once deviated from the benevolent nature of my pro-

fession, by proseeuting parties for concealing a ease of Small Pox. I more than onee threatened to withdraw the indulgenee of Quarantine from the Moorish people, even although in an isolated place, from the lax manner I found them observing the law.

I have, &e. &c.

Signed: ANDW. FERGUSSON, M. D.
Princl. Civil Medl. Officer.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Seeretary.

J. E. WILLIAMS, Esq.,
Senior Surgeon Royal Artillery.

1.—Some three or four and twenty years.

2.—Yes, frequently; in Gibraltar, in the West Indies, and in Ceylon.

3.—I do not think they in any way seeure what they are intended for.

4.—Beeause they are vexatious, hardly ever properly earried out, may be made use of to annoy from personal ill-feeling, and when most strictly attempted to be carried out, they are generally evaded in some way or another.

5.—Answered above.

6.—They do.

7.—I am led to believe they are numerous.

8.—I eonsider them as useless.

9.—I think they are.

10.—I have never known an instance, but I feel certain they very frequently happen.

11.—No.

12.—I have. I have known instances where, had proper precautions been taken, individuals of the family in whieh there was Small Pox might not have suffered, but being elosely eonfined and exposed for a length of time to its influence, they took the disease and died.

13.—Answered above.

14.—No. 15.—I would not.

16.—This depends on the kind of patient; most generally complaints are made.

17.—They prefer being treated in their own homes, and dislike being separated from their relatives.

18.—I do.

19.—The most likely to succeed if done at first.

20.—I am not aware of any.

21.—Never.

22.—Not where an Hospital is properly conducted.

23.—Not if properly conducted.

24.—Never. 25.—No.

27.—I am certain it is.

28.—I believe they are.

29.—I have never known an instance, but I am aware patients often think they would be better cared for at home.

30.—Certainly not.

31.—I do not.

32.—Most decidedly.

33.—I do not.

34.—Quarantine, as far as Small Pox is concerned, ought to be done away with, and I know no measure more certain to answer its supposed object, than to make it imperative that every one should be vaccinated.

35.—Very often it is so.

36.—Every one not bearing the mark ought to be vaccinated, and no coolies ought to be allowed to land previous to examination.

37.—I do.

38.—Answered in 34.

39.—I think they are every day becoming more aware of its benefits.

40.—More from indolence than anything else.

41. I believe invariably.

42.—Most decidedly.

43.—I can imagine at first there would be considerable opposition, but when the advantages became more extensively known it would be thankfully received.

44.—None whatever, with an efficient staff and the cordial co-operation of Government.

45.—I can see no reason as far as I know that it should.

46.—I know no instances personally, but I can easily imagine such would frequently be the case.

47.—I do. 48.—I do.

49.—I am not aware of the present expense, but to carry it out as efficiently as it ought to be, I think the expense ought to be considerably increased.

50.—I object to a person suffering from Small Pox being removed from board ship, unless to an Hospital that can be reached by boat.

51.—Enforced Vaccination is, in my opinion, the only measure likely to prevent the ravages of Small Pox, and as it is now generally believed that its influence does not always last during a person's life, I would suggest that a recommendation be introduced for every one to get themselves vaccinated occasionally—say every seven years, and the reasons why stated.

DR. F. W. WILLISFORD,

Formerly Ceylon Medical Service.

1.—I have practised medicine since 1835.

2.—Yes; I have for a period of 5 years, during which time I have been in Ceylon.

3.—I think they are quite impotent for good, and prolific of harm.

4.—Because they do no good, and entail great privation.

6.—Decidedly so.

7.—Yes they have, and from necessity.

8.—I believe they have.

9.—Yes, I think they are, for I never heard any other expression.

10.—I have not heard of any special instance, but such follows as a consequence.

11.—I do not remember any instance.

12.—Yes, by great distress of mind, and very great domestic inconvenience.

13.—Certainly not.

14.—No, not the generality of them.

15.—No, I believe them inefficient, and not desirable.

16.—The forcible removal certainly.

17.—Separation from friends, and general prejudices.

18.—Not the forcible removal.

19.—No, because concealment is always practised.

20.—I cannot remember any individual instance.

21.—I think the forcible removal is quite calculated to produce such a result.

22.—Certainly there are.

23.—All communication is likely to spread the disease.

27.—Certainly.

28.—Yes.

29.—I never heard of any complaint.

30.—I think if he can get the comforts at home it would be better.

31.—I think not.

32.—Yes, certainly, and be placed on a better footing.

33.—I think not.

34.—The more extensive spread of efficient Vaccinators.

38.—Certainly.

39.—They are aware of the benefit.

40.—Yes, I do, certainly.

41.—Much greater.

42.—I do think it is the only way to deal with it authoritatively. I do recommend it.

43.—I have no doubt it would.

44.—No, I think not.

45.—Not as far as I know.

47.—Yes, certainly.

48.—Yes, I do.

49.—No. Make it efficient it would.

50.—I cannot say I see any objection to what I have just read.

51.—No, I cannot, for there is no other but efficient Vaccinators.

52.—I have not.

MR. H. DICKMAN,

Medical Sub-Assistant in charge of the Pettah Hospital.

1.—Nine years.

2.—I had. 3.—No, I do not.

4.—They fail to effect that perfect segregation, which is not only desirable, but necessary to render Quarantine of any service.

5.—The proximity and closeness of the houses, and the want of means for isolating cases.

6.—I have heard of people complaining; it is the means of great inconvenience.

7.—Yes, I know instances.

8.—Yes, generally by the people.

9.—Yes, very much.

10.—I do not know.

11.—Yes, I have—only the other day, two Malabar coolies were taken from the street, and brought into Hospital, with the eruption upon them.

12.—I have, from the discomforts and inconvenience which they entail.

13.—Not in a crowded town like Colombo.

14.—No.

15.—Yes, I believe such places are well adapted for the enforcement of Quarantine, because the affected could be separated from the healthy.

16.—The forcible removal of patients to Hospital is much complained of: only a few go voluntarily, and they are generally paupers or strangers.

17.—The separation from friends and relations, which necessarily ensues.

18.—To those who have not the required comforts at home.

19.—No, I do not.

20.—I have not known of such instances.

21.—I have not known any instance personally, though I have heard of such, and think that any emotion of the mind must act prejudiciously on the patient.

22.—There are cases.

23.—Yes I do, particularly in certain stages.

24.—I have heard of such instances.

25.—I have heard of such cases.

26.—I do not know.

27.—Both that and the enforcement of Quarantine.

28.—I believe they do mix with the people.

29.—There is such a feeling against going to public Hospitals, that they always fancy that they have been less cared for, and that they would have been better in their own houses, amongst their own friends.

30.—With the generality of the people I think it would.

31.—I am not prepared to answer that question, but I believe it is generally allowed, that mortality is much less in hospitals.

32.—Yes.

33.—I think it would, unless some other precaution was adopted.

34.—Yes ; extended vaccination.

35.—They are generally attributed to importation.

36.—It would be a very prudent measure.

37.—Decidedly.

38.—I do.

39.—I believe they are fully aware of its protective influence.

40.—I believe it is generally from such a cause. I have been lately informed, that even the Brahmins of Colombo have voluntarily come forward to be vaccinated.

41.—Yes, they do.

42.—Yes, decidedly.

43.—I have no reason to think to the contrary.

44.—No, I think Vaccination would derive great benefit from such a measure.

45.—I am not aware it would, for I have known persons of all castes submitting to Vaccination.

46.—Yes ; in the case of the Brahmins I have before alluded to.

47.—I do think so.

48.—Yes, decidedly.

49.—I cannot say.

50.—I fully agree with the provisions for enforcing Vaccination ; but I would suggest that the period within which a parent is required to have his child vaccinated be extended to six months.

51.—No, I cannot, for I think all the points are embraced in what has just now been read; only I would suggest that greater attention should be paid to ascertain the purity of the Vaccine virus.

52.—No, I have nothing more to say.

MR. J. LOOS,

Medical Sub-Assistant in charge of Wellicadde Jail.

1.—Nine years.

2.—I have had very few opportunities indeed.

3.—I am not competent to form any opinion regarding the Quarantine laws as enforced. I hear generally, and think that they have not answered the purpose for which they were framed.

4.—I think Quarantine, to be vauable at all, should be rigidly enforced ; and I do not consider it has been rigidly enforced.

5.—The chief difficulty has been owing to the crowded state of the houses.

6.—Yes, I think there is a strong feeling amongst the people against the Quarantine on that very ground.

7.—Answered under No 5.

8.—They have been, I believe.

9.—Yes.

10.—No I do not, but it is very possible.

11.—I have heard of such cases.

12.—No, I do not.

13—I believe, if Quarantine were strictly enforced it would.

14.—No.

15.—No, I would not. The houses in villages are generally detached, and the natives have such a horror of Small Pox, that they generally abandon persons affected with it.

16.—Yes.

17.—The chief objection is, that they are separated from their relatives.

18.—I think it useful in individual cases, where the patients are poor, and are likely to meet with greater comfort in the Hospital, than in their own houses.

19.—Possibly it does, in populous parts of the town.

20.—No, I do not know.

21.—I have heard of such cases.

22.—Small Pox is a disease which depends more on proper nursing than on the use of remedies; and if proper attention were given

to the patients in their own houses, their removal would be unnecessary.

23.—Yes, I do.

24.—I do not know.

25.—I have heard of such cases.

26.—Not that I am aware of.

27.—It is believed to be.

28.—I have heard that they are not allowed.

29.—No, I have not heard.

30.—I think it would be better, if the patients possess the means of eomfort at home.

31.—I am not able to form a judgment.

32.—Yes, I decidedly reeommend that they should be continued.

33.—No.

34.—Compulsory Vaceination I think an admirable substitute.

35.—I believe so, and I do not know the history of the last epidemic, but every former one has been distinctly traced to importation.

36.—I think they ought.

37.—In some degree it might.

38.—I deeidedly think so.

39.—I do not think that they are generally aware of the benefits of Vaceination.

40.—I think ignorance is the chief eause of their indifferenee.

41.—I think they do, and it is the only time when inquiry is made as to the efficacy of Vaeeination.

42.—Answered.

43.—I am not aware that it would excite any feelings against it.

44.—I think not.

45.—No, I am not aware.

46.—I am not aware of any easte prejudices whatever.

47.—Yes.

48.—I think they would.

49.—Possibly it would require a larger number of Vaccinators.

50.—I fully agree with the suggestions I have heard read.

51.—I have nothing more.

52.—No.

MR. JOHN WAMBEEK,

Medical Sub-Assistant in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, Marandahn.

1.—Nine years.

2.—Scarcely any ; never had charge of duties connected with the Quarantine laws.

3.—Only partially, and that owing, I conceive, to the law not having been rigidly enforced.

5.—I should say a want of efficient superintendence, and the evasion of the law in consequence.

6.—It is a subject of general complaint, as involving trouble, expense, and inconvenience.

7.—Yes.

8.—And are consequently looked upon as useless.

9.—Answered under No. 6.

10.—I have no personal experience, but think it very probable that bribery is had recourse to. I only lately brought to the notice of the Police and of Mr. Toussaint, the Quarantine Officer, an instance of a breach of the rules, by the communication of people under Quarantine with others outside.

11.—No.

12.—No.

13.—If *strictly* enforced they would.

14.—I think not.

15.—I think in such instances Quarantine is necessary, for it is not uncommon for villagers to abandon persons affected with Small Pox.

16.—I think it is objected, that the Hospitals do not afford sufficient accommodation or comfort, and that all classes of people are thrown together without distinction.

17.—Anticipated by answer to No. 16.

18.—I should say yes, if the Hospitals were better conducted institutions, and rendered more convenient.

19.—Not if the disease spreads epidemically, nor unless the patients were timely removed.

20.—No.

21.—No.

22.—Yes.

23.—I should say yes.

24.—No.

25.—No.

27.—Yes.

28.—I have no personal knowledge.

29.—No.

30.—If he possess the means, I have no doubt he would be better treated in his own house.

31.—I have no experience.

32.—Certainly.

33.—I should say it would, if other measures for the prevention or spreading of the disease were not adopted.

34.—The enacting of an Ordinance requiring people to submit to the benefit of Vaccination, and the compulsory removal to Hospital of such as have not submitted to, and do not have satisfactory marks of Vaccination.

35.—Yes.

36.—I think it would be a very salutary measure.

37.—Yes.

38.—Certainly.

39.—I believe the more enlightened classes do.

40.—Yes.

41.—Yes.

42.—See answer to No. 34.

43.—I am not prepared to answer that question with any assurance.

44.—I should say not; there could be no reasonable objection.

45.—I cannot say.

46.—I have had no experience.

47.—Yes.

48.—I should say so.

49.—I am not prepared to answer.

50.—I approve of all the suggestions.

51.—I would suggest one thing, that Native Vaccinators should

be extensively employed, but that they should be always under efficient superintendence.

52.—No.

MR. P. D. ANTHONISZ,

Medical Sub-Assistant in charge of Medical Stores, Fort.

1.—Nine years.

2.—Yes.

3.—Not generally, but I have known in detached villages in the Island where they have been effectual.

4.—From the closeness of the houses, and from the various effluvia passing from house to house, and from the connection of drains.

5.—The great inconvenience to inmates of houses and the annoyance &c. to which the patients have been subjected.

6.—I think so. 7.—I think so.

8.—Generally I think they are looked upon as useless.

9.—Generally I think they are.

10.—I have, from bribery particularly.

11.—I have not known such an instance.

12.—I have not known such an instance.

13.—I do not think they would.

14.—No.

15.—No, I would not: for I think them unnecessary.

16.—Yes.

17.—They dread the removal.

18.—Yes, in the case of paupers only, but not of those who have comforts at home.

19.—Yes, if removed *immediately* after the appearance of the disease.

20.—No, not to my knowledge.

21.—I have not known any cases.

22.—Yes, I think so.

23.—Yes.

24.—I have not known of such an instance.

25.—I have heard of such occasions, but I cannot answer for the truth.

26.—I cannot say.

27.—Yes, very common.

28.—I do not know.

29.—I do not know.

30.—I think so.

31.—That depends upon the care, attention, and comfort they may have.

32.—Certainly.

33.—Yes, unless Vaccination were enforced.

34.—The more extensive employment of Vaccination.

35.—Yes.

36.—Yes, if an efficient Vaccinator was present.

37.—I think it would be a proper precaution.

38.—Yes.

39.—I think the lower orders of the people are entirely ignorant of its efficacy.

40.—From their ignorance.

41.—I think they generally do.

42.—Yes, I would certainly.

43.—Yes.

44.—No, none.

45.—No, not that I know.

46.—I have not heard of any instance.

47.—Yes, certainly.

48.—I think so.

49.—I cannot say.

50.—I fully agree with all the suggestions I have just heard read.

51.—Great care should, I think, be exercised in selecting pure lymph.

52.—I should suggest a clause by which matter might be allowed to be taken from the arms of those vaccinated, if wanted.

MR. VANGEYZEL,

Medical Practitioner, Pettah, Colombo.

1.—Six years.

2.—Yes.

3.—I do not think they have answered well.

4.—From the crowded state of the houses and the alarm patients have of being placed in Quarantine, thus depriving them of seeing their friends, and other comforts and necessaries.

5.—From the proximity of the houses.

6.—They do.

7.—Yes, many.

8.—They have.

9.—Yes.

10.—Yes.

11.—Yes.

12.—Yes, from the inconvenience they suffer.

13.—I do not think so.

14.—They do.

15.—I don't think they are necessary.

16.—Very much.

17.—From not being properly attended, and from being separated from friends and relations.

18.—For paupers only.

19.—No.

20.—Yes.

21.—Many instances.

22.—Yes.

23.—I think it would.

24.—Yes.

25.—I do not recollect.

27.—Yes.

28.—Yes.

29.—Yes.

30.—Yes, except in cases of poor people.

31.—Yes.

32.—Yes.

33.—No.

34.—Extensive vaccination.

35.—Yes.

36.—I think so.

37.—Yes.

38.—Decidedly.

39.—They do.

40.—Yes.

41.—They do.

42.—Yes.

43.—Yes.

44.—Not effectually.

45.—I do not think it would.

46.—I have not known such an instance.

47.—Yes.

48.—Yes.

49.—I don't think it would.

50.—I fully agree with all those that have been just read.

51.—I cannot suggest any means to answer the purpose. I can suggest no improvements.

MR. GILL,

Medl. Sub-Assistant in charge of the Leper Hospital, Hendelle.

1.—Twenty-two years.

2.—I have in some instances.

3.—I think they do.

4.—From the prevention of the spreading of the disease.

5.—I have not experienced it.

6.—In towns they do, but not out in the interior.

7.—I have found very few instances of that kind.

8.—I do not think so.

9.—I have heard of such, but have never known of any refusals to submit to their enforcement.

10.—Not to my knowledge.

11.—In cases of paupers.

12.—I have not known of any instance.

13.—I think they would.

14.—No, they have not the means.

15.—I would not, however they generally protect themselves.

16.—Very much.

17.—From being taken away from their families and placed amongst strangers.

18.—For those who have homes, I do not.

19.—If there is a single case only existing, and that is removed during the *early* stage of the disease, it may have certain effect.

20.—No I have not.

21.—No.

22.—Yes, I do think so.

23.—I should think so.

24.—I have not known an instance.

25.—I am ignorant of such cases.

27.—Yes.

28.—I find such to be the case.

29.—I have heard of such cases.

30.—I do.

31.—That I cannot positively state.

32.—I would recommend it.

33.—I think not, were other restrictions employed.

34.—I think Vaccination.

35.—By importation, I should say.

36.—I think it would be better to have the operation performed at the stations where they may be employed, in preference to doing it at the Ports where they may land, as the latter might prevent their coming to this Island.

37.—Yes.

38.—It would.

39.—They do not generally acknowledge the benefit, but this I think arises chiefly from ignorance.

40.—I think it arises more from dislike.

41.—They do not in the interior.

42.—Most decidedly.

43.—It would be well received.

44.—As far as my experience goes, in the Kandian provinces, I do not think there would be any difficulty.

45.—I would not.

46.—I do not think so.

47.—I should think it would.

48.—They would.

49.—I think it would.

50.—I agree with every onc cxeept No 11, and would recommend the coolies to be vaccinated at the cstates where they may be employcd.

51.—I cannot suggest anything better.

52.—None, except the one I have suggcsted.

MR. HERFT,

Medical Sub-Assistant and Health Officer, at the Port of Colombo.

I.—Twenty-three years.

2.—Yes.

3.—Yes, they have.

4.—They do in towns.

5.—They have been very common.

6.—Yes.

7.—Yes, very common.

8.—Yes.

9.—Yes, they are disliked.

10.—Not to my knowledge.

11.—Yes, I have, I have sent several to Hospital.

12.—No, I have not.

13.—They arc strietly, but I think they do check Small Pox.

14.—Yes, gencrally.

15.—I do not think they are necessary, for the people take such striet precautions amongst themselves.

16.—Yes, they do eomplain.

17.—They say that they are better treated in their own houses amongst their familics and friends.

18.—Only in ease of paupers.

19.—I think it would.

20.—No, not to my knowledge.

21.—No.

22.—Yes, I think therc are cascs.

23.—Yes, it is.

24.—Yes, I have kuown aninstance in Kandy.

25.—No.

27.—Yes, I believe it is.

28.—No, they are not.

29.—Yes, I have so.

30.—If they are carefully attended to and all communications prevented.

31.—I cannot say that.

32.—Yes.

33.—Yes, I think it would.

34.—Vaccination more extensively employed.

35.—Yes, most of the epidemics have been brought from the Coast.

36.—I think it would be better to have it done at the estates where they may be employed.

37.—Yes.

38.—Yes.

39.—The natives are rather ignorant of it.

40.—From laziness and indifference.

41.—Generally.

42.—I think it will be a great benefit to the public.

43.—I think it would.

44.—I think not.

45.—Not at all.

46.—Yes, I have.

47.—Yes.

48.—Yes, I think so.

49.—I think it will require little additional expense.

50.—The only objection I have, is to clause 11 of Vaccination. I would recommend the coolies to be vaccinated at the estates in preference to its being done at the Ports.

51.—No.

52.—No.

MR. TOUSSAINT.

Vaccinator, Colombo.

1.—Seventeen years.

2.—Yes.

KING'S COLLEGE

3.—Only partially.

4.—They have only partially answered, because Medical men going in and out of the houses may carry the infection with them.

6.—They do.

7.—Yes, very common.

8.—I believe they are looked upon as useless.

9.—Very much.

10.—Not to my knowledge.

11.—I have known of several instances.

12.—No, not that I know.

13.—I do not think they could be more strictly enforced than they are at present.

14.—Very few.

15.—In villages I do not think that Quarantine laws are at all required, for their own precautions are quite sufficient.

16.—Yes, they do complain.

17.—A natural unwillingness to leave their homes and friends.

18.—I cannot say.

19.—It does.

20.—No.

21.—No.

22.—I think they get better care at home.

23.—If the patient is removed sufficiently early, I do not think such an effect will follow.

24.—No, I think not.

25.—Only in one instance.

26.—Death followed.

27.—Yes, it is.

28.—I do not know.

29.—I have not known.

30.—I think he would share equally well.

31.—The mortality is almost equal.

32.—Yes, I would strongly recommend them to be.

33.—I think it would in some degree.

34.—I would recommend Vaccination more extensively.

35.—Generally so, even the last one.

36.—It would be a very good precaution.

37.—I should recommend that Vaccination be deferred until they arrive at the stations where they may be employed.

38.—I think it would.

39.—They do.

40.—I think it is more from indifference and indolence.

41.—They do.

42.—Yes, I think it should be so; for I think unless enforced by law it could never be very extensively practised.

43.—I think it would.

44.—I think not.

45.—No, it will not.

46.—Yes, I have known instances.

47.—I think it will answer.

48.—They would.

49.—I do not think it would much.

50.—No I would not object to any.

51.—Not any that I know.

52.—No, none.

MR. DE JONK,

Medical Sub-Assistant in charge of the Small Pox Hospital, Marandahn.

1.—Twenty-five years.

2.—Yes.

3.—Yes.

4.—There have been difficulties.

5.—By isolating and preventing communication.

6.—Yes.

7.—Occasionally.

8.—I do not consider them so.

9.—Yes, by some.

10.—No.

11.—I have heard of such cases.

12.—No.

13.—Yes.

14.—Some of them.

15.—Yes.

16.—By some.

17.—They do not like to be thrown together in the same ward.

18.—Yes.

19.—Yes.

20.—I have known some instances of persons being taken to Hospital when they might have been more easily treated at their own houses.

21.—Some of them complained of the motion of the Doolies in which they were conveyed, others of the colour of which they are painted. I know of no evil from such irrational fears.

22.—Yes, if the patient have the means.

23.—I do not think it will.

24.—No.

25.—I have been told so.

26.—I do not know.

27.—Yes.

28.—No.

29.—None whatever.

30.—Yes, if they have means, otherwise they would have more in Hospital.

31.—No, I do not think so.

32.—Yes.

33.—Yes.

34.—I think extensive Vaccination would answer.

35.—Generally imported from the coast.

36.—Yes, they should.

37.—Yes, it would.

38.—Certainly.

39.—Some of them do.

40.—Some do not believe in its efficacy.

41.—Some do.

42.—Yes.

43.—Not generally.

44.—I do not think they would.

45.—Only with Moors, for they don't like to bring their families, except when very young.

46.—I have known all caste put aside, and their prejudices too, when Small Pox prevailed.

47.—Yes.

48.—Yes, they would.

49.—I think it would.

50.—I fully approve of all the suggestions I have just heard read.

51.—I cannot.

52.—No.

C. ELLIOTT, Esq.,

Surgeon, and formerly of the Ceylon Medical Service.

1.—Twenty-five years, of which 17 have been spent on the Island.

2.—And during that period, more or less, I have had opportunities of witnessing the operation of the Quarantine Laws.

3.—I do not think they have the slightest effect (I speak of inland Quarantine) in checking Small Pox.

4.—I have noticed its appearance at Colombo. It has always run its course unchecked through the community, and has not been even partially arrested by the means adopted for the purpose. I believe that any person, at the time predisposed, has contracted it.

5.—On the contrary, I am of opinion that the suspension of precaution, excepting Vaccination, would have rather a beneficial effect than otherwise, for the following reason, I believe persons are apt to place so much reliance on Quarantine as to neglect Vaccination.

6.—The Laws are very much complained of, and entail much suffering, inducing separation of families and involving considerable expense, often at a season when it is least convenient.

10 & 12.—Bribery is had recourse to, to obtain relaxation of the regulation. The removal of a patient to Hospital at the time that he has to combat the disease is also injurious.

34.—I think that if the expense incurred in the present useless Quarantine by Government, were applied to the extension of Vaccination, much good would result to the community. The present

system I consider an inconvenient evil. I would recommend that native Vaccinators be employed under the supervision of the Sub-Assistants or other respectable parties, and that instead of having a fixed salary, they should be remunerated according to the number of the persons successfully vaccinated;—say 3*d.* a head or so.

35.—The impression upon my mind is, that Small Pox has been traced to importation in many instances.

36.—It would check the importation of coolies, but not of Small Pox ; Small Pox is generally found upon some one or more individuals.

42.—Compulsory Vaccination might be useful, but I doubt its policy; I object to it on principle. If you wish to make Vaccination detestable, and to make it fail, make it compulsory.

Vaccination would have the desired effect, but making it compulsory, would tend rather to defeat the object. In no part of the British dominions is Vaccination rendered compulsory by law, nor is Quarantine as regards Small Pox.

43.—I think it would be as well received as the Ordinance for taxing dogs and guns.

45.—It would be opposed both to the religious and social prejudices of the people. Amongst the Moors, as a preventive means, it would be opposed to their fundamental doctrine of predestination, which prevents them also from insuring their vessels; and against the doctrine of fatality, both of Budhists and Hindoos. Personal contact between persons of different castes, would also raise difficulty. It is my opinion, that if Vaccination were rendered compulsory among the general population of the Island, something disastrous might arise.

49.—There would be great difficulty. I should anticipate many breaches of the peace. Compulsory Vaccination would require a very large establishment, and a strong police.

50, &c.—I think a general remark with respect to these clauses would be sufficient. It might be desirable to retain the Quarantine on vessels arriving at Ports. It might in such cases, be possible to isolate the disease. It would be different in respect to inland Quaran-

tine. I do not conceive, that any good result would be obtained by it, for where the disease appears, it has generally taken such a hold of the neighbourhood, as not to be capable of being eradicated. For such reasons, I believe, throughout Europe, Quarantine restrictions exist at Sea-ports only. I would not object to the Vaccine Ordinance, but it is unnecessary. I would most strenuously oppose it, as the principle of compulsion is to be feared.

MR. J. T. PRINS,

Medical Practitioner, formerly attached to the Ceylon Medical Service; and in charge of the Hulfsdorp Gaol.

1.—Nearly twenty-four years.

2.—Yes.

3.—Not at all.

4.—From the difficulty of enforcing them, and the way in which it is done.

5.—It is possible to prevent communication, but that does not prevent the spreading of the disease of Small Pox, owing to the crowded manner in which the houses are built.

6.—Very much so.

7.—Yes, a great many have taken place.

8.—Yes.

9.—Generally disliked.

10.—No.

11.—Yes, I have.

12.—Yes, often, from want of means and want of comforts.

13.—They cannot.

14.—Not generally, but many do.

15.—Yes.

16.—Very much, indeed.

17.—The separating them from their families, the exhaustion they undergo from being carried there, and frightened at being kept amongst other patients, besides being deprived of their domestic comforts.

18.—No.

19.—Yes, to a certain extent.

20.—I think not.

21.—Yes.

22.—Yes.

23.—Yes.

24.—I have known several instances of people merely passing near the palanquin catching the disease.

25.—Yes, I have.

26.—Death did not follow, but the man had a narrow escape.

27.—Yes, and even the dread of being placed under Quarantine.

28.—I am not aware.

29.—Yes.

30.—Generally speaking it would, except in cases of paupers.

31.—Yes.

32.—Yes.

33.—Yes, unless Vaccination were more extensively practised.

34.—Compulsory Vaccination.

35.—They are generally attributed to people coming from the Coast.

36.—Yes. 37.—It would.

38.—Yes, decidedly. 39.—They do.

40.—It is chiefly from indolence and apathy.

41.—Yes, they are then eager to be vaccinated.

42.—Yes, that would be the only means of ensuring success.

43.—Yes. 44.—No.

45.—With none whatever, to my knowledge.

46.—Yes.

47.—Yes, if they were placed under proper superintendence.

48.—Yes.

49.—No, I do not think so.

50.—I should suggest that in clause 6, part 1st, Chicken Pox, Measles, and other infectious diseases should be added; and clause 14, part 2nd, I should suggest that entering a dwelling house should not be allowed, but that it be limited to summoning the family before the proper authorities.

51.—No.

52.—No.

MR. TOUSSAINT.

Formerly Vaccinator.

1.—I have been 38 years connected with the Vaccine Department.

2.—Yes.

3.—It has answered partially.

4.—They have only partially answered, from the difficulty of enforcing them, and indirectly, by causing the people to be vaccinated.

5.—Great difficulty has been met with among the poorer people.

6.—Yes, by imposing great hardship and expense upon them.

7.—Yes, very much.

8.—Yes, generally.

9.—Thoroughly disliked.

10.—No.

11.—Yes.

12.—Yes, I have heard of many who have suffered.

13.—No, I do not.

14.—They do.

15.—Yes.

16.—Yes, very much.

17.—They are taken from their families, and often die without seeing their friends.

18.—Only for poor people.

19.—Yes.

20.—No.

21.—Yes, some.

22.—Yes.

23.—Yes, it is the case.

24.—No.

25.—I have heard of such.

26.—I cannot say.

27.—Yes.

28.—I do not know.

29.—No.

30.—That depends upon his circumstances; if a poor person, he will be more comfortable in Hospital than in his own house.

31.—A great number die in Hospitals, but I do not know the cause.

32.—Yes, I think if the Hospitals were better built and larger, people might go into them.

33.—I think it would.

34.—Nothing but Vaccination.

35.—Yes, generally, they bring it from the Coast.

36.—Yes.

37.—Yes.

38.—Yes, undoubtedly.

39.—They acknowledge the benefits.

40.—Yes, from nothing but laziness in not taking their families to be vaccinated.

41.—Yes, they come readily.

42.—Yes, I would with the Natives, there must be compulsion.

43.—I have no doubt it would.

44.—I do not think so.

45.—No, not at all.

46.—Yes, I have, they do not care much for caste compared to the benefits of Vaccination.

47.—I think so.

48.—Yes.

49.—Perhaps to a trifling extent.

50.—I have no objections.

51.—No.

MR. J. GARVIN,

Medl. Practitioner and formerly of the Ceylon Medical Service.

1.—About thirteen years.

2.—Yes.

3.—Not altogether ; partially.

4.—From the difficulty of enforcing them, owing to the crowded state of the houses in towns.

5.—Yes, the above is the chief difficulty.

6.—Very much, a great deal of inconvenience, and they are very obnoxious to the feelings of parents and friends.

7.—I have known of one instance only.

8.—Quarantine affords some safety to the community.

9.—They are.

10.—Not to my knowledge.

11.—I have not known such instances.

12.—I have heard of such cases.

13.—No, on account of the crowded state of the houses.

14.—Not effectually.

15.—By all means.

16.—They are complained of very much.

17.—They are frightened by being removed from their friends, and being taken to Hospital against their wish.

18.—It is better for the patient to be removed to Hospital.

19.—It does to a certain extent.

20.—No.

21.—Not to my knowledge.

22.—Yes they are.

23.—Very likely.

24.—I have heard of such on good authority.

25.—I have heard so.

26.—I do not know.

27.—It is so.

28.—Only the watchers ; *i. e.*, the Government peons.

29.—No.

30.—That depends upon circumstances; if he had the means of procuring comfort, he would be better off in his own house.

31.—No.

32.—Yes, certainly.

33.—Yes, for the communication will be such, that people will be more likely to catch the disease.

34.—Yes, Vaccination more extensively carried out will be the chief preventive.

35.—Yes.

36.—Yes.

37.—It would be desirable.

38.—Yes.

39.—I do.

40.—Yes.

41.—It is generally from indifference, but not from any dislike.

42.—Yes, they avail themselves of every opportunity.

43.—I think it would.

44.—No.

45.—Not that I know of.

46.—I have known some where such had been required to be done, for they are all willing to be vaccinated.

47.—Certainly.

48.—Certainly, more willingly than to a stranger.

49.—I do not think it would.

50.—I fully approve of all the suggestions and recommendations I have just heard read.

51.—Nothing better than the making Vaccination compulsory.

52. No.

MR. R. ANDREE,

Medical Practitioner, and formerly of the Ceylon Medl. Service.

1.—Seven years.

2.—Yes. 3.—No.

4.—Not only from the difficulty of enforcing them, but from the inefficient manner in which they are conducted.

5.—The parties being unwilling to submit, and the crowded state of the houses ; and very often bribery is resorted to, to procure communication.

6.—A good deal.

7.—Very common.

8.—Always.

9.—Yes, very much.

10.—Not by threats ; I have known them not doing their duty from bribery.

11.—I have not known such instances.

12.—Very often, and very much.

13.—No. 14.—Not at all.

15.—No, I do not think it necessary.

16.—Very much.

17.—Want of attention to their comfort, and being mixed with those severely affected with, and dying of the disease, and their natural dislike to being separated from their friends, and being deprived of seeing their relatives.

18.—Yes, for the poorer people, or where the houses are crowded.

19.—No.

20.—I am not aware.

21.—I think it very likely, for in many cases patients are removed in a very weakly and delicate state, and often after having been concealed for some time.

22.—Almost all of them.

23.—I have known a person catch the disease by passing near a palanquin in which a Small Pox patient has been removed.

24.—I have just mentioned an instance.

25.—I have heard of such a case, but cannot say whether it is true or not.

26.—It did.

27.—Yes.

28.—Some of them are.

29.—Yes.

30.—Yes, provided he had a good house.

31.—I do.

32.—Certainly.

33.—Not at all.

34.—Vaccination more extensively carried out.

35.—Yes I do.

36.—Yes.

37.—Decidedly.

38.—Certainly they do.

39.—Yes.

40.—They do.

41.—Yes they do.

42.—I should recommend it to be so.

43.—Yes, I think it would.

44.—No.

45.—No, I am not aware.

46.—Yes, I have.

47.—I think it will be much better.

48.—Yes. 49.—No, I think not.

50.—I fully agree with the whole of them.

51.—I could not suggest a better one.

52.—They seem not to be required.

MR. J. B. MISSO,

Medical Practitioner and formerly of the Ceylon Medl. Service.

1.—Thirty-one years.

2.—Yes, since 1835.

3.—No, their severity has always caused extensive evasion.

4.—Yes, the present laws cannot be rigidly enforced.

5.—The difficulty has been, to contend with the feelings of families and the extreme unpopularity of the measure.

7.—I concur in the reasonableness of the universal objection urged against the system of Quarantine.

9.—Yes, they consider the law a great hardship and a very severe measure on the part of Government; from the hardship and great expense of keeping two houses, and separating children from parents, and parents from children, by which they are deprived of that consolation and care so agreeable to the patient.

34.—I would recommend a more extensive practice of Vaccination, by properly qualified persons.

38.—Yes, it would, for before 1815, when Vaccination was rigidly enforced, Small Pox was of rare occurrence.

42.—Yes.

44.—No, none; it would be a desirable measure; for if half the expenses of maintaining the Quarantine Laws were expended in increasing the number of proper Vaccinators, a large amount of good would be done to the population.

45.—No, in no way as far as I know. In the case of the Moors it must be done through the agency of one of their own class, who respect their peculiar habits; for I think the natives of all classes fully acknowledge the benefits of Vaccination.

50.—I approve of all the clauses, except clauses 1, 2, and 3; I would suggest that the Vaccinator only should be allowed to enter a house, but no farther than the hall, or ordinary reception room. I also agree with No 23, provided it does not debar a civil action.

52.—I have no further suggestion to make; but I think the word Dobie should likewise be included in clause No 7.

MR. P. J. EBERT,

Chief Clerk Medical Office.

1.—I have been in the Medical Department for forty-nine years.

2.—Yes, constant opportunity.

3.—Only partially from the difficulty of enforcing the laws.

5.—The difficulty of preventing communication with the inmates afflicted with Small Pox, especially in crowded localities. Where the houses are connected, and where the law is strictly enforced, it entails a great deal of inconvenience from the parties who are not so afflicted being secluded, and it also induces the separation of families.

9.—Yes, very much, from the great expense of subsisting the establishments, and from the hardship the patient suffers on being deprived of the care and attention of parents and relatives.

34.—No.

42.—Yes.

43.—Yes, undoubtedly.

44.—No, none.

45.—No, in no way, for I have known all feelings of caste and the like laid aside, for the purpose of receiving the benefits of Vaccination.

49.—A trifling addition would suffice.

50.—I agree with all except No. 2, for, as a matter of precaution, the patient should remain on board; and with No. 3 for the same reason.

52.—I have none.

MR. LOFTUS,

Medical Sub-Assistant, Kosrupa.

1.—For about twenty-two years; principally in the interior.

2.—I have.

3.—I think not.

4.—From the difficulty of enforcing them.

5.—To get watchers or guards to do their duty.

6.—It does to the inhabitants of towns, but not to the people in the villages in the interior.

7.—I know of no instance, but timely information is never given.

8.—Yes.

9.—I think they are.

10.—No, but the watchers very seldom do their duty, even without being bribed.

11.—No, not in towns.

12.—No.

13.—I doubt if it would.

14.—No, they do not.

15.—I would.

16.—It is.

17.—They think the patients are not properly attended to in Hospital, and want of confidenee in European Medical treatment.

18.—I do.

19.—It would in erowded towns, if the house is properly whitewashed, and fumigated immediately after the removal of the patient.

20.—No.

21.—I have no partieular instanee on record, but my impression is, that the fear thus engendered would be prejudicial.

22.—Small Pox patients in general require great care and attention paid to them, but they are hardly taken notiee of in the villages in the interior, amongst the natives, who have a great dread of the disease; and they, of their own accord, abandon the house, leaving the patient to his fate. The care and attention that is paid to them in Hospitals, I think, is very seldom afforded at their own homes.

23.—I think it would, if the people residing on either side of the road were not vaccinated.

24.—I have, of patients walking along the road.

25.—No.

27.—I think it is.

28.—Not to my knowledge.

29.—No, I have not.

30.—I am doubtful whether it would be safe in crowded towns to the public health, but to the patients in the interior, if his relatives and friends do not desert him, it would be safer.

31.—A great number do prove fatal in Hospital, more from fear and dread of European Medical treatment ; but I think a greater number die in the villages from want of care, and through starvation ; they are never visited by a native doctor.

32.—I would.

33.—I think it would in a great measure, if Vaccination is not made compulsory and rigidly enforced.

34.—Vaccination is the only best and sure preventative I know of.

35.—I think in all probability.

36.—I do, but the planters would suffer thereby.

37.—To a great degree it would.

38.—Yes, it would.

39.—No.

40.—I think it is more to be attributed to the ignorance of the benefits derived from Vaccination.

41.—Only by those who know the good of Vaccination.

42.—I would for the prevention of Small Pox and for the public safety.

43.—Certainly not till they know the good of Vaccination.

44.—I think not.

45.—By no means.

46.—The only thing they complained of, or objected to, is the taking of lymph from the low caste to vaccinate the females; this is the only distinction made with regard to castes at the Vaccine station.

47.—No, the appointment of influential local Vaccinators permanently to each district, would tend greatly to assist the spread of

Vaccination; but they must be under the immediate superintendence of a stranger, who should discharge the vaccine subjects with certificates.

48.—They might.

49.—It would for a short time, but ultimately less.

50.—No.

51.—No, only Vaccination.

52.—I would respectfully suggest, that the masters of vessels be not allowed to land any sick person labouring under any contagious disease. A floating Hospital should be provided for their reception, or an Hospital near the sea side, approachable by water, and far from any town or village. The vessel should be placed under Quarantine, and after the expiration of that period, the vessel should be well washed, painted, or whitewashed, and fumigated, before the crew be allowed to land.

The 3rd clause of the Vaccine Ordinance should be made to cause all persons in this Island to be vaccinated, and to produce certificate when called upon so to do, at any vaccine station, (in the neighbourhood of their respective villages). Certificate should be granted by a Medical man, and not by a local Vaccinator. Police Vidahns should give notice to people when, and where to attend, and to be complained of in case of disobedience.

22nd clause is not sufficiently clear as it at present stands. The Vaccinator having no power but to vaccinate, by which no possible injury could accrue to the parties operated on. Complaints against the Headmen by the Vaccinator, would be obviated by the passing of the Ordinance.

MR. MISSO,

Medical Sub-Assistant Negombo.

1.—About fifteen years.

2.—The present system of Quarantine is of no efficacy in preventing the spread of Small Pox; the more so as the practice carried on here is allowing one of the *inmates of the house* to act as a watcher, and the hire of the other is paid by the *master* of the house.

3.—Most decidedly not.

4.—No way that I can suggest to enforce Quarantine, particularly in the detached houses, as those in the towns.

5.—The want of efficient watchers.

6.—Yes, to a great extent.

7.—It is common in families of limited circumstances.

8.—Yes.

9.—Generally by all.

10.—I know more than one instance, where strangers had access to houses under Quarantine ; I suppose by bribery.

11.—Not to my knowledge.

12.—I know of instances in families of reduced circumstances.

13.—No, on account of the condition and situation of the houses in the town.

14.—No.

15.—Yes, with some more stringent rules than the present.

16.—A great deal.

17.—The main objections are fright and fear of being removed to the Hospital, thereby depriving them of those comforts they enjoy in their own houses amongst their parents and relations, and the aversion to European treatment, and to beintermixed with strangers and other patients, to their terror and discomfort.

18.—Yes, for the paupers.

19.—If timely removed and other precautionary steps taken, it might.

20.—I know of one instance.

21.—Some cases to my knowledge.

22.—Yes.

23.—Yes, under the present system of removing, it is possible.

24.—I don't remember.

25.—I recollect a case.

26.—Yes.

27.—Yes.

28.—No, except watchers.

29.—Patients are generally dissatisfied.

30.—I very much think so.

31.—The casualties in the Hospital here were not so great as those treated under Quarantine during the last epidemic.

32.—Most decidedly.

33.—I believe it would, unless measures were adopted to enforce Vaccination to a greater extent with success.

34.—No.

35.—Yes.

36.—It would be a prudent measure, if it could be carried out judiciously.

37.—Yes, it will.

38.—I have every reason to suppose so.

39.—Certainly not (the major part of the natives.)

40.—Generally from dislike, from not knowing the advantages of Vaccination.

41.—The natives are perfectly against Vaccination, particularly when Small Pox is prevalent.

42.—Most decidedly so.

43.—I should think so, particularly by the civilized; but those in the interior and uncivilized would consider it a harsh measure, particularly vaccinating young infants.

44.—If the advantages of Vaccination were properly explained and made known, as the law of the land, I should think there would be no difficulty.

45.—I believe it might interfere with the Mahomedan females.

46.—Not to my knowledge.

47.—Local Vaccinators should be men of influence, or if possible be elected, then Vaccination would be more extensively carried on than by strangers; but if compulsion is used, any Vaccinator would answer the purpose.

48.—Yes they would.

49.—I believe it would; for additional Vaccinators will be required in every district.

50.—Yes.

51.—No.

52.—Yes, such as follows.

With regard to the Quarantine Ordinance, Clause 2nd, I consider it should be worded to strangers and homeless individuals, and this clause should be an exception to the others.

With regard to Vaccination Ordinance.

Clause 1st. I should add, that the individuals bearing genuine Cow Pox shall not object to allow lymph to be taken from the vesicles for the purpose of vaccinating others, and that such subjects, if required, may be removed from one Vaccine station to another, receiving a certain fee as travelling allowance per mile and batta.

With regard to the 2nd clause of the same Ordinance, I would suggest the following words to be added. Punishable after due inquiry in a Court of Justice, whether the crime committed was wilful, or from pure ignorance, in not knowing the evil consequence resulting from it.

With reference to the 13th clause of the same Ordinance, I would suggest the following words to be added; Passengers, Crews, &c., in danger from accident or disease (provided not of an epidemic or contagious nature) when no medical or surgical aid could be obtained on board, may have an exception to this clause.

MR. ONDAATJE,

Medical Sub-Assistant, Putlam.

1.—About nine years.

2.—Yes.

3.—No.

4.—Quarantine laws being framed without any regard to the *cause* of disease, can never succeed to check the spreading of it. There are instances on record which shew, beyond a doubt, their inefficacy; and the awful ravages of epidemic diseases in spite of the most rigid enforcement of such laws.

5.—The chief difficulty is the practical impossibility to separate the infected from the healthy.

6.—They do.

7.—The evasions are common.

8.—Yes.

9.—Very much so ; they consider them cruel and unjust.

10.—Corruption often leads to a relaxation of the duties on the part of the watchers.

11.—No.

12.—No, but I have heard of such cases.

13.—They have frequently failed in arresting the progress of the disease.

14.—The houses of the poorer classes are so small, that they will not generally admit of the patient being effectually separated from the rest of the inmates.

15.—Yes.

16.—There are frequent and loud complaints of the removal of patients against their own will; I have heard death to follow speedily from their being wrested from their own friends.

17.—The separation from the patient's friends, at a time when their presence will soothe and comfort the sufferer, the general want of kindly feeling in hired servants, and the appalling scenes of the Hospital, all combine to agitate the mind, and produce an unfavourable termination of the disease in many persons.

18.—Not generally ; in some cases fatal.

19.—Not generally.

20, 21.—I have heard of such cases.

22.—Yes.

23.—It is not a safe practice, as it favors the spread of the disease.

24.—Such cases have occurred.

25.—No.

26.—I am not aware.

27.—Yes.

28.—In many instances it is unavoidable ; they often clandestinely communicate with the friends of the sick and others, which I believe is not easy to prevent.

29.—I have heard such complaints, but cannot vouch for their correctness.

30.—When a patient's means will allow of his being properly at-

tended to in his own house, it would be better and safer not to remove him to Hospital.

31.—I have no experience on the subject, to speak positively.

32.—Most certainly; I would strongly recommend the Small Pox Hospital for the destitute poor, and those who wish to enter it.

33.—No.

34.—Internal sanitary arrangements.

35.—It is, many instances may be enumerated.

36.—It is very desirable.

37.—Yes.

38.—That is my firm belief.

39.—The more enlightened part of the people are alive to the benevolent intentions of Government, in respect of Vaccination. The present system is very defective, as the annexed copy of a letter on the present state of Vaccination, will shew.

40.—I think it arises more from indolence and general apathy, not from any actual dislike to Vaccination, as far as I know.

41.—They often do.

42.—Yes, certainly; this is the only way of widely disseminating the benefits of Vaccination among an ignorant and apathetic race.

43.—I think so, as it will tend to their security against the malady.

44.—None that I can see.

45.—None that I am aware of.

46.—Yes.

47.—Certainly.

48.—Yes, very necessary.

49.—I think it will, but the benefits will be greater.

50.—No.

51.—No.

52.—I beg to express my entire concurrence in the suggestions referred to, and recommend their being adopted, as embracing very effectual and practical measures for the mitigation of epidemics, and less objectionable than the present Quarantine law.

In conclusion, I respectfully beg leave to draw the attention of the Committee to the introduction of Sir William Burnett's Solution

of the Chloride of Zinc into Hospitals, &c. as a disinfecting agent, which would doubtless prove valuable in purifying the air of all noxious effluvia.

Letter referred to in reply to Question No. 39.

Putlam, 15th January, 1851.

Sir,

Having, in ex ending Vaccination, experienced the same difficulties here, as are common to the other parts of the Island, I beg to offer the following observations on the subject.

In addition to the obstacles arising from high temperature and other local causes, which render it difficult to keep up the Jennerian antidote, the Vaccinator has to contend with the lukewarmness of Native Headmen, and the aversion of the people in general, to avail themselves of this prophylactic means; neutralizing, as they do to no small extent, the benevolent intentions of Government, in reference to the matter.

The mode pursued at present depends mainly for its success on the influence of the Headmen, who, by orders of the Government Agent, are required to render every assistance in their power to the Vaccinator.

These individuals, acting under such orders, may be said apparently to co-operate with the Vaccinator, but in reality they do little; and their only apprehension is, lest they should incur the displeasure of the Agent, by neglecting his orders.

These officers, it need hardly be remarked, are themselves deeply imbued with opinions unfavorable to Vaccination, and consequently display but little of that zeal, activity, and vigilance, so absolutely required in promoting this important measure, especially among a naturally timid and unenlightened people.

That this system works badly, and with no correspondent advantage, is evident from the frequent and loud complaints that are made of the want of strenuous exertion on the part of the Headmen, which has seriously interfered with the spread of Vaccination throughout the country. They gladly seize every opportunity and excuse to rid themselves of the extra labour imposed on them, for which they have

not the remotest prospect of being remunerated, and they may therefore be regarded as passive instruments, without any incentive or stimulus to co-operate with the Medical man.

They seem to be never at a loss for plausible reasons to vindicate themselves from the charge of remissness in duty, and numerous subterfuges are had recourse to by the people themselves for not submitting to the operation. So that with the indifference of the Headmen on the one hand, and the apathy of the people on the other, it appears impossible to preserve the vaccine virus, to say nothing of the inconvenience and expense thereby occasioned ; thus the boon bestowed on them by Government and so freely offered to them, is not availed of to the extent it ought to be.

It is usual for the Medical Officer to report to the Govt. Agent any neglect on the part of the Headmen. On this representation orders upon orders are issued, and threats held out to induce them to exert themselves properly.

But these orders and threats after a while lose all their effect, being unattended by any permanent result; and not even the earnest desire of Government conveyed to them has had any salutary effect.

One good reason they assign when charged with inattention, is, that they have no means of compelling the people to submit to the operation; that therefore they cannot do more than merely ask them to adopt Vaccination as something beneficial.

It is hoped that the preceding observations will shew that a radical re-organization in the management of Vaccination is absolutely required.

I have, &c. &c.
Signed. WM. C. ONDAATJE.
Medl. Sub-Asst.

The Govt. Agent
N. W. Province.
Putlam.

MR. MARKUS,

Medical Sub-Assistant and Member of the College of Surgeons London ; now stationed at Kornegalle.

1.—I have practised medicine for three years in the Island.

2.—I have had during that period opportunities to some extent of observing and judging of the efficacy or otherwise of the Quarantine laws.

3.—I do not consider them to have answered the purpose for which they were originally framed, inasmuch as Small Pox is now as prevalent, except in those cases where Vaccination has in some measure rendered its influence less marked, as it was when the Regulations Nos. 2. and 20. of 1820, were enacted.

4.—The Quarantine laws do not admit of being satisfactorily enforced, and even where this is accomplished, they fail to prevent the spreading of Small Pox for the following reasons; viz:

a. From the almost absolute impossibility there is of preserving a perfect isolation of the patient.

b. From the power possessed by the disease of communicating it to another, even before the evidence of the presence of the disease in an individual becomes manifest by any outward signs, consequently before the adoption of any precautionary measures, in the way of Quarantine, could be contemplated.

c. From the sphere of the contagious influence of Small Pox being much widened, from some inexplicable cause, during epidemic visitations. Heedless of the most rigorous enforcement of Quarantine, the disease will be noticed to increase for a certain length of time, attain its height, taking as it were all the while its own time, then gradually recede and disappear.

5.—I cannot say what has been the chief difficulty in enforcing the Quarantine laws. Apart from the feelings of the people, which are very much opposed to them, I believe the difficulty, the main difficulty is, that information is not conveyed to the health Officers and others connected with this duty sufficiently early, so as to secure for Quarantine even the partial advantages which its due enforcement may perhaps be expected to realize.

6.—I believe the placing of houses on Quarantine entails much trouble, expense, and inconvenience on families.

7.—I am informed that evasions by families, as regards informing the proper parties on the appearance of Small Pox, are very common.

8.—I believe the Quarantine laws are looked upon by the people as useless and oppressive.

9.—The Quarantine laws, as they now exist, are very much disliked by the people.

10.—I have never heard of watchers being afraid of doing their duty from threats or resistance, but I understand it is quite common for strangers to bribe them and gain admission into the sick chamber.

11.—I have not known instances of persons with the eruption of Small Pox on them going about the town, but I remember the case of a Malabar cooly who absconded from the Small Pox Hospital in Kandy, when I had charge of the institution, and though every exertion was made by the Police to ascertain the retreat of the man it was unsuccessful.

12.—I have never known a patient suffer from the enforcement of the Quarantine laws. I certainly considered the treatment to which a Small Pox patient was subjected by his removal all the way from Matelle to Kandy, as very hard; and equally injurious to him as it was to the public. I represented the matter to Dr. MacAndrew at the time.

13.—I do not think that the strict enforcement of the Quarantine laws would prevent the spread of Small Pox during epidemic visitations.

14.—The native houses in the Kandian province generally admit of a person affected with Small Pox being effectually separated from the rest of the family, not from the houses being large or commodious, but from small huts being in the neighbourhood, into which the sick man may be removed.

15.—Quarantine may perhaps be continued in villages where the houses are detached, but in the Kandyan province, to which my experience is confined, this is unnecessary, as the people look upon the disease with such horror that they would on no account visit the sick. I may state an instance in point. An old priest living in a pansella 26 miles from Kornegalle, was laid up with measles, but a report having got abroad that the poor man was suffering from Small Pox, the houses in the neighbourhood were deserted, and the old man with two youngsters his pupils, were left to shift for themselves. I visited the locality, and found the approaches to the house, the stile, &c. covered with thorns. The man was examined and the

nature of his complaint explained to the people, which appeared to relieve them of the alarm they were labouring under.

16.—I believe the removal of patients to Hospital is much complained of. In the several cases which under my direction were removed into Hospital, nothing better could have been done, as they were either strangers or too destitute to obtain the necessary comfort in their lodgings.

17.—The reasons usually assigned against the compulsory removal of the sick into Hospital are, that parents are torn from their families and children from their parents ; that they are deprived of the solacing and affectionate care of those who hold them dear; that they are subjected to a sight of the loathsome condition of their fellow sufferers ; that they hear the cries and groans of those around them, which have a most desponding effect, filling their minds with the gloomiest anticipations of the future: conditions, it must be admitted, most unfavourable for the recovery of the patients.

18.—Removal into Hospital is only beneficial in those cases where the patients are either poor, or from being strangers, not able to obtain the necessary attention elsewhere.

19.—I think removal of a patient from a certain locality prevents to a certain extent the spreading of the disease in that locality.

20.—I do not know of any instances of persons removed to Hospitals, where Quarantine might have been adopted in the houses from which the removals took place. The Matelle case, previously alluded to, where the man may have been kept either in his lodgings at Matelle or in a hut in the neighbourhood, is perhaps an exception.

21.—I have not known any patient injured by removal into Hospital. I have not had charge of a Small Pox Hospital during the prevalence of an epidemic.

22.—I believe a well regulated Hospital can afford all the care and attention that a patient would require, though perhaps not as much as he may expect if his own relatives attend on him.

23.—I think the carrying of a person affected with Small Pox though a street likely to spread the disease.

24.—I know of no instance to my knowledge of the dissemination of the poison of Small Pox in this manner. I happened quite ac-

cidentally to inquire from a party here, deeply pitted with Small Pox, what he thought to be the way in which he caught the disease? He informed me that in July 1837, when Small Pox was prevailing in an epidemic form in Kandy, he was there, and that while passing Malabar street he saw a man in a palanquin being removed into Hospital ; his face was bloated, which frightened him much. The disfigured countenance of the man used painfully to recur to his mind for several days. On the third day he had the usual fever which precedes the eruption.

25 & 26.—I have never heard of a person being taken into Hospital with Chicken Pox and there catch Small Pox.

27.—I believe the dread of removal into Hospital is a common cause of concealment of Small Pox.

28.—In the Kandy Small Pox Hospital, which, when under my charge, was a large building on the south side of the Lake, the orderly was daily in the habit of calling at the purveyor's for the purpose of obtaining the necessary provisions.

29.—I have never known an instance of a patient complaining that he was less taken care of in Hospital, than he would have been in his lodgings.

30.—I certainly think it would be safer, and better for the patient to be treated in his own house.

31.—I think, during epidemic visitations, when the strength of sick in Hospital may be presumed to be very large, there would be more deaths in Hospital, than if they had been treated individually in their own houses.

32.—If the removal of patients be not enforced, I would still consider the continuance of the Small Pox Hospitals as very necessary, for the accommodation of paupers, and such others, who may be desirous of availing themselves of the gratuitous professional, and other aid afforded in the institution.

33.—I think the present system of Quarantine may be considerably relaxed, without any injury to the public health.

34.—Vaccination carried on generally throughout the whole country, is the only measure that would answer the object for which Quarantine was instituted, inasmuch as it would give the public almost an immunity from Small Pox.

35.—It is my opinion that the various epidemics of Small Pox have been caused by importation of the disease. This opinion, however, ought to be stated with some qualification, as it is quite possible, that the contagious matter of Small Pox may attach itself to fomites, more especially bed furniture, clothes and bedding, which, if kept secluded from air, will retain the matter of the disease, and give it out at great distances of time.

36.—I think, that parties of coolies or others arriving at any Port, should be vaccinated before being allowed to proceed on their journey. I however fear, that the due carrying out of this measure would perhaps serve as a check to emigrants resorting to the Island.

37.—I think such a precaution would very considerably prevent the spreading of the disease, and limit its operation to the one or few, who have actually brought the disease from the Coast. I do not think that it would lessen the importation of the disease, inasmuch as in those cases, where the poison has been already received into the body, Vaccination may perhaps modify, not remove the disease.

38.—I most decidedly think, that Vaccination, properly and more extensively carried out, would be a greater check to Small Pox, and a better preventive of this disease, than any system of Quarantine whatever.

39.—The people in the Kandyan Province, Seven Korles especially, do not appear to understand the advantages of Vaccination, though it has been often explained to them. The more intelligent portion of the Kandyans, collected together at a Vaccine station, would very often speak to the people thus, in order to induce them to submit to Vaccination, "Vaccination," which they call අත්ඉරීම the tearing, or අත්පැලීම the dividing of the arm, "is a thing carried on throughout the whole Island, and will be continued as long as the British rule over us lasts. Any resistance that we offer to it can do us no good, it is therefore better to submit to it quietly."

40.—The indifference of the people in seeking the protection of

Vaccination arises, in Seven Korles for instance, from an actual dislike to Vaccination.

41.—The people here shew no readiness to be vaccinated during the prevalence of Small Pox.

42.—I would very strongly recommend the enforcement of Vaccination by law.

43.—The impression at present in the minds of the mass of the people in Seven Korles is, that they would be punished if they did not submit to Vaccination. The introduction of an Ordinance, therefore, requiring the people to submit to Vaccination, on pain of punishment, cannot make them imagine their case much worse than it is at present.

44.—There would be, in my opinion, no difficulty in carrying out such a measure.

45.—The introduction of a Vaccine Ordinance would not interfere with the religious or social prejudices of the people.

49.—The people in Seven Korles have often allowed themselves to be vaccinated with lymph obtained from people of lower castes than themselves, but a good deal of palavering is necessary to be gone through, before they could be induced to submit to it, and it is only resorted to in those cases where it could not be helped, with no intention either to trifle with their feelings or hurt their prejudices.

47.—I think Vaccination would be more extensively spread, if local and permanent Vaccinators are appointed instead of employing strangers from a distance. There are two local native Vaccinators employed in Seven Korles, but they are insufficient for the district.

48.—I think that if the local Vaccinators are men of high caste and of some authority, and known to the people of the villages or district where Vaccination is carried on, the people would more willingly submit to the operation.

49.—I think that at the outset, as a very large number of people remains unvaccinated, the expense of carrying on Vaccination would be greater than at present, but afterwards it would admit of being greatly reduced.

50.—I highly approve of the suggestions contained in the accompanying papers, as regards a partial removal of Quarantine and the introduction of a Vaccine Ordinance.

The only objection that I would venture to offer is as regards the 3d clause of the Vaccine Ordinance. The people in this district would consider it a very great hardship if they are forced to have their children vaccinated within three months after birth.

51.—I have no measure to suggest more likely to prevent the ravages of Small Pox than the one proposed.

52.—I have no improvements to offer, no suggestions to make, except the request that as regards the Seven Korles, the substitution of three years instead of three months in the 3d clause of the proposed Vaccine Ordinance.

MR. PIERIS,

Medl. Sub-Assistant in charge of Small Pox, and other Hospitals, Kandy.

1.—I have practised Medicine for sixteen years.

2.—Yes, I have had opportunities.

3.—The Quarantine laws have only answered to a certain extent.

4 & 5.—The chief difficulty is owing to the houses not being perfectly isolated, and the impossibility of preventing the infection spreading to the adjoining dwellings, by a lax system of Quarantine.

6.—Not much generally, but some trouble and inconvenience are unavoidable.

7.—No, excepting among the Moors and Cingalese.

8.—Not quite so.

9.—Yes, from being averse to any restraint in their liberty.

10.—Always so, not from threats or resistance, but from bribery.

11.—One or two instances of homeless paupers.

12.—No.

13.—Yes, in isolated dwellings.

14.—No.

15.—By all means.

16.—Yes, always, except in cases of paupers.

17.—They are averse to our treatment, and a Hospital always awakens in them an idea of fear.

18.—Not always.

19.—Yes, that is, in that locality, but it often spreads the infection in other unaffected localities during the act of removal, unless great precautions are adopted, which is seldom done.

20.—No.

21.—No, but such a result is more than probable; fear is often engendered by the removal, and the depressing effects of fear in a severe case of Small Pox must be very dangerous. It may not affect slight cases.

22.—Yes, a great many.

23.—Yes, decidedly so; I have known cases which originated in this manner, and very often too.

24.—A great many.

25.—Yes.

26.—No.

27.—Always.

28.—No, but it is to be feared that the servants cannot be trusted in this respect.

29.—Yes.

30.—Yes, that is, when the means of the patient will admit.

31.—Yes.

32.—Yes.

33.—Yes.

34.—Effectual Vaccination.

35.—It is a general impression, but I have no data upon which to establish an opinion, but I am inclined to answer in the affirmative.

36.—Yes.

37.—Yes.

38.—Decidedly so.

39.—No, not generally, the native population never.

40.—No, from an ignorance of its vital advantages as a prophylactic for Small Pox.

41.—Never, not the natives, they are more averse to it at this

period than at any other, from a belief that it produces or predisposes those vaccinated to the Small Pox.

42.—Yes, rather than compel removal of patients to Hospital by law.

43.—Yes, better than the laws on the subject now existing.

44.—None whatever.

45.—It may in a certain measure interfere perhaps with the social prejudices of certain classes, but not to any serious extent as to render it objectionable on that score, especially when the design of such an Ordinance will be conducive for security of life against the inroads of a fearful epidemie.

46.—I have not known instances where prejudices of caste interfered with Vaccination.

47.—Yes.

48.—Yes.

49.—I believe not.

50.—See below.

51.—None other.

52.—No; except that I suggest that the word knowingly or wantonly should be introduced into two clauses of "suggestions" (Vaccine.)

Again, I think the removal of cases to the Hospital may be prosecuted by the people as an exposure of Small Pox patients in the streets, therefore this clause ought to be well considered and qualified.

I would extend the period after birth to, say four or six months, so as to give ample time, as there are to be penalties enforced.

I would also beg to suggest that superintendents should be appointed at the outstations, who are well acquainted with the language, prejudices and habits of the people.

I think the "suggestions" embrace every important point and leave nothing more to be suggested.

MR. FORBES,

Medical Sub-Assistant, Ambepussc.

1.—Four years and a few months.

2.—I have.

3.—I do not.

4.—It offers no security as the disease (Small Pox) continues to exist.

5.—To prevent its extending influence.

6.—They do.

7.—They have.

8.—Perfectly so.

9.—They are.

10.—I have not, but I am inclined to believe so.

11.—I have not.

12.—I have not.

13.—No.

14.—They do in general.

15.—I would.

16.—It is.

17.—An inherent dread.

18.—I do not.

19.—It does not.

20.—I have not.

21.—I have not.

22.—There are many.

23.—Certainly.

24.—I have not.

27.—It is.

28.—They are.

29.—I have not.

30.—Certainly.

31,—In the former.

32.—I would.

33.—No.

34.—The only measure would be the extension of Vaccination.

35.—It is.

36.—Certainly.

37.—It would in a great measure.

38.—It would.

39.—They do.

40.—From the former.

41.—They do.

42.—I would.

43.—I am inclined to believe so.

44.—None whatever.

45.—It would not.

46.—I have several.

47.—It would.

48.—They would.

49.—This would entirely depend upon the number of Vaccinators employed, and their salary.

50.—I would not.

51.—I cannot.

52.—I cannot.

MR. J. LOFTUS,

Medical Sub-Assistant, Galle.

1.—I have practised medicine nearly twenty-eight years.

2.—I have.

3.—The Quarantine laws do answer the purpose intended.

4.—In suppressing the spread of contagion.

5.—The chief difficulties experienced are, that the Medical Officers have not the power to act without resorting to Courts of Justice for removing cases when detected.

6.—I do not consider that placing a house under Quarantine entails any more expense on families, but inconvenience, when inmates are obliged to move out so as to enable their attending to ordinary business.

7.—The evasions have not been common, but frequent, and especially in localities from whence cases should have been early removed to prevent infection.

8.—The Quarantine laws have been regarded as beneficial; and I have met with frequent instances where neighbours complained of houses being placed under Quarantine.

9.—Not generally.

10.—I have known no instance of fear to do their duty, but several instances of suspected bribery have come to my knowledge, and the watchers were dismissed in consequence.

11.—I have never known cases of Small Pox allowed to remain in exposed localities, but that they were almost instantly detected and removed to Hospital or other secure place.

12.—Never.

13.—I do not think so.

14.—Not generally.

15.—The Quarantine laws are not enforced in villages where houses are detached. I would recommend restriction so as to secure the public from infection.

16.—Removal is frequently complained of, but after the unexpected kind treatment in Hospital, the people seem grateful for what had been done.

17.—Fear of ill usage.

18.—Decidedly, nothing can be more beneficial to the poorer classes of the people.

19.—I do.

20.—I have, and it has only occurred where previously the Medical Officer had been deceived by parties disobeying the Quarantine laws.

21.—I have had charge of Small Pox Hospitals at Putlam, Colombo, Kandy, and this station, and have never met with a single instance of injury sustained by terror or despair.

22.—I have met with such cases ; they were opulent, their mode of living and other comforts differ from the poorer classes.

23.—No, if the peons employed act according to directions generally given, to keep people out of the way during the passage of patients.

24.—No ; doubtful cases have been sent to Hospital which proved to be Chicken Pox, but they were always carefully separated from Small Pox patients.

26.—No.

27.—Removal to Hospital is considered degrading to families, and consequently they resort to concealment.

28.—The servants of Hospitals are strictly prohibited quitting the premises ; they are consequently dieted at the Hospital.

29.—Never.

30.—Yes, in such cases where he can afford to do so, and where neighbours are considered secure from infection.

31.—The number of deaths occurring in Hospital are generally less than those treated in houses.

32.—If the removal to Hospital is not enforced, I would recommend the continuance of a Hospital for paupers, &c.

33.—If the Quarantine laws were relaxed, the public health would suffer ; and no town would be safe to live in.

34.—None.

35.—The various epidemics since 1819 have been importations from the coast.

36.—Coolies should be examined and vaccinated at the principal Ports, but not delayed more than a day or two from proceeding on their journey.

37.—I do.

38.—Yes.

39.—Generally.

40.—Yes.

41.—Generally, and I have lately observed it particularly resorted to in this district.

42.—Vaccination should be enforced by law.

43.—I have not the least doubt of it.

44.—Not in the least.

45.—No.

46.—Generally.

47.—I think that Vaccination would be more extensively and beneficially spread by the appointment of a Medical Sub-Assistant as Vaccinator, with an assistant, in each district ; for it is notorious that the people have no confidence in native Vaccinators. Moorish vaccinators do not answer the purpose intended.

48.—Vaccinators should not be persons of authority. They should be employed to proceed to appointed places and do duty. Authority

should be vested or given to Headmen to enforce obedience to orders respecting Vaccination, when the people would submit to the operation.

49.—If Vaccination was enforced by law I think the expenses would be less than the present Vaccine establishment.

50.—I would not recommend any mitigation of the Quarantine laws.

I have read the suggestions.

51.—None. 52.—None.

DR. COWEN,

Army Medical Staff & Superintendent of Vaccination, Jaffna.

1.—I have practised medicine for eleven years.

2.—I have only had the opportunity of judging of the efficacy or otherwise of the Quarantine regulations for the last 18 months, during which time I have held the appointment of Superintendent of Vaccination for the Northern Province.

3.—I apprehend not. Quarantine established at the earliest outbreak of Cholera in differentlocalities in this Province during 1850, proved utterly ineffectual in arresting its progress, and was abandoned.

4.—Not from the difficulty of enforcing Quarantine, but from *a priori* the fallacy of the system. It is clear, that however rigidly a cordon may be established, it is incompetent to deal with that influence upon which most infectious diseases depend, viz. an epidemic atmosphere.

5.—Answered by the above reply.

6.—Probably from the circumstance of communication with neighbours, markets, &c. being cut off, inconvenience, trouble and additional expense to families is incurred, but in this Province, the charge for maintaining the Quarantine, by watchers, is sustained by the Government.

7.—If by this question is meant evasion of Quarantine, when such is established either for Small Pox or Cholera, I am not prepared to reply; but if evasion of the Small Pox Ordinance No. 2 of 1820 be implied, cases of such are of rare occurrence here.

8 & 9.—The general feeling of the inhabitants is certainly not averse to such salutary measures as are admitted to be calculated to protect themselves, their families, and the community to which they belong. This is particularly recognized in regard to Small Pox, cases of which, failing to be reported by the families of the individuals affected, are brought to notice by their neighbours, not so much with a view of exposure, but that means for the safety of the people at large may be adopted. Hence I am of opinion, that even where individual repugnance or popular prejudices do exist, they do not preponderate, as compared with the utility of the regulations of the law in question.

10.—Such cases have not come under my cognizance, though I believe that they are not unusual.

11.—Never in this district, for the reasons stated in 8 & 9.

12.—I have not.

13.—Provided Small Pox was not epidemic, I would admit that a very stringent Quarantine, would prevent its spreading.

14.—Rarely so, and in fact they very seldom admit of Quarantine at all.

15.—As a general rule I would not, I would recommend all cases of Small Pox being brought to an appropriate Hospital. Such rule is invariably followed in this Province, and with satisfactory results. But still I think that in some cases where the dwelling was clearly detached from others, and where it admitted of Quarantine, patients might be permitted to remain.

16.—Only occasionally.

17.—Removal from friends and from the conveniencies and comforts of home.

18.—I consider it the most beneficial measure, not only for the patient himself, but for his family, especially in regard to the crowded condition and the vitiated atmosphere in which a native and his connexions reside in this country.

19.—There is every reason to believe that it is the only thing that prevents Small Pox being as commonly and as generally prevalent throughout the Peninsula of Jaffna as it is in many of the large towns on the adjacent continent.

20.—This question is inapplicable to this district. The practice of Quarantine is hardly known here, all cases of Small Pox being as before stated, admitted to Hospital. 21.—I have not.

22.—Possibly, according to the constitution of some Hospitals; but in some others I apprehend a greater care and attention, Medical especially, would be afforded the patient. Besides, he can have the services of any relations or friends previously affected with Small Pox.

23.—It might, but precautions are taken, by removal at night and by unfrequented ways, to diminish this risk as much as possible.

24.—No.

25.—I have heard of such cases, but they have never come under my observation. 26.—I am not aware.

27.—There could be no reason for concealing cases but this, as removal is the only consequence of discovery.

28.—Decidedly not, while so employed. The friends of a patient having ceased attendance on him, never are allowed to quit the premises until thoroughly cleansed, and their clothes, mats, &c. burnt. The same rule applies to cured patients.

29.—Never heard but one complaint during eighteen months, and for that there was no foundation.

30.—I do not.

31.—I think cases would prove less fatal in Hospital, than in their own homes, from the fact that they would generally have a more experienced range of Medical advice.

32.—I would recommend the continuance of Small Pox Hospitals for the purposes specified.

33.—I am most distinctly of opinion, as regards this Province, that if any relaxation of the present system in respect to Small Pox were permitted, that disease would most materially increase here.

34.—As regards Small Pox, its well known and almost certain prophylactic, Vaccination : as regards Cholera and other epidemics, improvement in the sanitary conditions of the people. I am aware of no others.

35.—Every year, there have been several most distinct instances

affording evidence of the introduction of Small Pox into this Province from the Coast of India. Within the last week a case of this nature has come under my notice.

36.—I am of opinion that this is simply impossible.

37.—Answered above.

38.—This is self-evident, for if every one were vaccinated, Small Pox would be confined to a few exceptionable cases, and these would be of a modified character.

39.—I believe they do. They certainly tacitly acknowledge its benefits by the readiness with which they submit themselves and their people to Vaccination.

40.—There is in my opinion no dislike here.

41.—Yes. There has been anxiety shewn to have children vaccinated, while cases of Small Pox existed in the neighbourhood.

42.—Such a measure would certainly be beneficial; but I am not prepared to say how far it would be advisable.

43.—No. They would think it too meddling.

44.—Certainly, if attempts were really made to carry it out *bonâ fidê.*

45.—With their social prejudices as regards their women, privacy of their homes, &c., but not with their religious prejudices.

46.—I do not believe that there is any feeling of caste attached to the matter here.

47.—Local and permanent Vaccinators, as far as this Province is concerned, would soon become sinecures. There is no expression, nor I believe is there any feeling of prejudice on the part of the Tamuls, against *strangers* of their own class, going into their villages for the "acknowledged good" of their visit, viz., Vaccination. I do not think that Vaccination would be more extensively carried on than it is at present, when each Vaccinator averages forty subjects vaccinated per week.

48.—There would be more danger of false returns.

49.—I think so.

50.—I can urge no *objection* to any of the clauses either for the proposed Quarantine or Vaccine Ordinance. I think, however, that

clause 3 of the Vaccine Ordinance, may be modified, the age named, viz., 3 months, being too early a one for the habits and peculiarities of natives; I would say 6 months.

51.—I can suggest no measure, which has not Vaccination for its base.

52.—No.

DR. KELAART, M. R. C. S.,

Army Medical Staff, and formerly Medical Sub-Assistant.

1.—I have practised medicine for seventeen years, ten years of which, in the capacity of an Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, and four and a half in the Colonial Medical Department of Ceylon. I have also acted for three years, as one of the Civil Medical Officers at Gibraltar.

2.—Having served in this Island as a Medical Sub-Assistant, and having vaccinated in several Districts of this Island when in that capacity, particularly during the prevalence of Small Pox at Aripoo, at the Pearl Fisheries of 1834 and 1835, and having also paid, since my return to Ceylon in 1849, some attention to the Civil Medical Department, in which I began my Medical career, I feel myself competent to answer definitely many of the queries regarding Vaccination, as also with respect to the operation of the Quarantine laws, especially as I am acquainted with the native languages, prejudices, &c.

3.—Not in all respects.

4.—Not only from the difficulty of always enforcing those laws, but also from their imperfect nature.

5.—All cases of Small Pox, particularly those occurring in small towns and distant villages, are not reported to the Police authorities, and in not always being able to secure good and trustworthy guards. And, I may add, to the indifference of some of the Civil authorities of the District.

6.—Frequently these laws entail trouble, expense, and inconvenience, and are also sources of much sorrow to families.

7.—The evasions formerly were numerous.

8.—The majority of the people look upon these laws as useless, particularly when epidemics prevail for a long time in one place, or spread in all directions, in spite of all laws and preventive measures.

9.—Yes, and so will all laws against family ties and interests. There will be found very few, who are willing to sacrifice household feelings for the public good, especially in a country not generally enlightened.

10.—Yes.

11.—Not in large towns, but I have known Small Pox patients to roam about from village to village, and no doubt, thus disseminated the disease.

13.—Yes, but only by the removal of the patients to Hospital in a broiling hot sun, and tearing them away from their parents and friends.

13.—*No*, if the Small Pox originated spontaneously from an epidemical constitution of the atmosphere.

Yes, if Small Pox was introduced into a town or village, by a patient suffering from the disease coming into it; in such cases, if the first case or two be completely isolated, the spread of the disease may be prevented; and I have seen this speedy measure quite effectual, when I was a Medical Sub-Assistant at Putlam, in the year 1837.

14.—Very few native houses or huts, admit of perfect separation of Small Pox patients, from the rest of the family.

15.—Yes, for Quarantine will be more effectual, where houses are detached. In a town, especially, where houses are contiguous to each other, I question very much whether the little good result obtained, is at all commensurate with the inconvenience, trouble, and expense attending the enforcement of these laws.

16.—Yes, the removal of any patient against his or her will to a public Hospital, is always a source of great grievance, and frequently militates against the curative measures adopted. Natives, however poor, are in general very affectionate and kind to their sick relatives, although their indifference or apathy to the fate of their neighbours, unconnected with their own family, is very evident.

17.—The reasons usually assigned are, the general unfavourable impression they have of Hospitals; and their objection to be put into a room crowded with strangers, suffering from the same disease in all its stages.

18.—It depends so much on circumstances, that only a qualified reply can be given to this query. Yes, if the patient has not a comfortable house, or any one to look after him, or if he desires himself to be removed into an Hospital. It also depends on the stages of the disease in which he is removed, and what distance, and what period of the day he is removed; and, I may add, it depends upon the kind of accommodation afforded him in the Hospital, and whether the Medical attendant is not only skilful, but humane, and of gentle manners, and whether he is active in seeing that the attendants on the sick do their duty or not.

19.—Yes, if the first few cases are removed immediately from the locality in which the disease originated; but I think almost useless, if the disease has existed for some time in the place. Removal in this case should only be of patients who desire it, or who are badly housed, and otherwise incapable of receiving treatment except in a Hospital.

20.—Yes, I have heard of them.

21.—Yes, especially children have suffered much from fear.

32.—Of course there are; but here also this depends on circumstances, whether the patient has or has not been accustomed to a comfortable house, and whether the Hospital accommodation is good. The *site* of some Small Pox sheds is enough to drive some patients into despair. I have known such sheds in dense forests, and away from the sight of human habitations.

23.—No, unless the bearers lay their burden for a time on the road, or allow passers by to peep into the dholie or chair containing the sick.

24.—I have heard of such cases. 25.—Yes.

26.—In one instance it did. 27.—Yes.

28.—No, they are not allowed, but some will mix with the people clandestinely.

29.—Yes.

30.—Depends entirely on circumstances. I think indeed that it is humane and just that Government provide for the sick poor, accommodation, Medical treatment, and attendance. But I also think that the *forcible* removal of a patient, however poor, to the Hospital, must lessen the effects of remedial measures. I think there can be comparatively but few Small Pox patients in a town who will not be safer in the hands of their own friends. I think it would be but judicious if Government will administer Medical advice and comforts to patients requiring them in their own houses, and who are not able to pay for them.

31.—If patients in houses are attended professionally by Medical men duly qualified, of course mortality will be less among them than among the inmates of a Public Hospital, such as I have seen in this Colony. The very fact of bringing together a body of men labouring under a pestilential disease in a hot climate, retards the curative process, and very often increases the malignance of its nature and thereby augmenting the mortality.

32.—Yes.

33.—The public health will suffer if the Quarantine laws are abolished, but they are susceptible of modification and improvement, without any prejudice to the health of the inhabitants of this Island.

34.—No, in a country inhabited by a mixed population, most of whom are not alive to their own interests (as respects health) much less to their neighbours, no sanitarial measures could be as effectually or more equally applied, as Quarantine laws; taking however care that these laws are not very arbitrary. Among the preventive measures, which a wise and humane Government will adopt, there may be some which may act against many social laws, and some must, of course, act against "free will;" but the welfare of the mass demands personal sacrifice of the few. *Let Vaccination be the rule, and not the exception throughout the Island.*

35.—Most epidemics have.

36.—Yes, but almost impracticable, unless these emigrants are kept under Quarantine for a week or a fortnight at the Port they land.

A wise measure will be, not to allow any coolies to land on the Island, unless they bring clean bills of health from their native places of residence. These certificates should also include an avowal or declaration from the resident Magistrate of the place, that Small Pox has, or has not prevailed there for one month preceding the departure of the men.

37.—Yes, when added to the above suggestions.

38.—No, because Vaccination is not always a prophylactic. But Quarantine laws may safely be more and more relaxed, as Vaccination becomes more general, and the people more civilized.

39.—No. Because little or no trouble is taken to impress the beneficial effects of Vaccination on the native mind. So docile and obedient were some native families in the district of Saffragam where I vaccinated for six weeks in 1834, that they never asked why or wherefore, till the operation for the day was performed. Others get their children vaccinated because they had themselves been vaccinated in their youth. But this is in places where Small Pox has never or has rarely visited. In districts where the visitations are frequent, and where many who had undergone the operation for Cow pock had died from Small Pox, the natives lose any great confidence they may have had in the beneficial effects of Vaccination.

40.—Their indifference arises partly from indolence and general apathy, and partly from no confidence in Vaccination. The latter course is owing to the natives not being quite able to distinguish the successful operation from the unsuccessful. Nor, indeed, are all Vaccinators particular as to telling them whether the Pock has been genuine or not. I fear spurious lymph has often been used and is still used in some parts of the Island. Too many subjects are vaccinated from one subject; the first few get perhaps the genuine vesicle with which the Vaccinator keeps up the lymph in the District; but a large proportion who are marked " successful, " have only abortive or spurious vesicles. The parents of the children not being able to distinguish the difference, the result is that when one of the latter described subjects, in after years takes Small Pox, he may get it in a confluent form and perhaps die from it. Here

is a fruitful source of *want of confidence!* Another very frequent cause of imperfect result of Vaccination is, that the Vaccinator, in order to keep up lymph in the district, resorts to the only vesicle on a child's arm, lymph is removed from it to vaccinate half a dozen or more subjects, the Vaccinator never for a moment regarding the effect of this *anti-prophylactic* measure on the subject with the one vesicle, whose parents' fondest hopes may thus be blasted by the selfishness of the Vaccinator.

41.—No, except a few of the more educated.

42.—Most assuredly. In a country like Ceylon the untutored natives ought to be regarded as children by an enlightened European Government. As Vaccination is universally acknowledged in the civilized world to be the modifier, if not the preventive of Small Pox, Government has a right to enforce submission to Vaccination in a benighted land.

43.—Not generally, but will in time, when Small Pox is nearly eradicated in the Island, or when its visitations are shorter and prove less fatal. A better class of native Vaccinators, educated men, with some knowledge of Medicine and Surgery, will have greater influence in removing prejudices than the majority of those now employed.

44.—Of course, there will be some difficulty, but none which cannot be overcome by proper and efficient Officers, under the supervision of active Superintendents acquainted with the language, customs, &c., of the natives, and who will not confine their labours to the *bureau*, but will go into the remotest part of their province and personally inspect the Vaccinators' work, and if necessary endeavour to remove the prejudices existing in the place against Vaccination.

45.—It may among the Mahomedans; but there are means even here of carrying on Vaccination which will be suggested to a Vaccinator with the least share of prudence and conciliatory address. It was in the early part of the year 1836 or 1837 that Dr. Kinnis visited Putlam, where I was then stationed. By his conciliatory manners he won the good will of the Mahomedan headmen, and they entered freely into his views. Dr. Kinnis's report made to

Government on his return from this tour of inspection, will be very instructive to the present Superintendents of Vaccination, and guide the Committee also in estimating the value of Vaccination reports, and shew how necessary is immediate supervision over Vaccinators. I beg to refer the Committee to that report which I read in one of the papers of the day.

46.—Yes, from kind and conciliatory manners of the Vaccinator.

47.—Yes, if these permanent Vaccinators are educated natives or Burghers, who will also practise Medicine or Surgery among them.

48.—No; if any but properly educated men are appointed to vaccinate, abuses are more likely to creep in. If Headmen are appointed to vaccinate, the operation is likely to be converted by some to purposes of intimidation.

49.—A trifling more; but instead of the present imperfect system, the public will then have the satisfaction of seeing one which will give more credit to the Government than the present inefficient one.

50.—No.

51.—I have read the "suggestions" and think they are judicious ones and quite called for, though not all that is required, as will be gathered from the preceding replies.

52.—In those suggestions already submitted by the Committee for the consideration of Government, I would add a clause for providing Medicine and Medical aid gratuitously to Small Pox patients in indigent circumstances, who prefer remaining in their houses, and being looked after by their own friends. There must be during the prevalence of Small Pox, a large number of such cases among tradesmen and clerks with very limited incomes. It would be charitable to place such patients on the same footing with outdoor Dispensary patients.

I would also propose that some proper and fit Medical Officer, appointed by Government, be authorized to visit any house containing Small Pox patients. It would also be necessary to insert a clause in the Vaccination Ordinance, to prevent the wilful destruction of Cow Pock vesicles, and prevent the application of any substance to the punctures, and thereby deteriorate the quality of lymph or prevent the vesicles coming to maturity. I have known patients to apply acid

vegetable juices to the incipient vesicles, which either causes their total destruction or produces a spurious vesicle or rather pustule.

It is also highly necessary that Government invariably appoint duly qualified men with a liberal salary, as Health Officers to Ports. It cannot be expected that an ignorant native with a salary of thirty shillings per mensem, could perform satisfactorily the duties of Health Officer of such a Port as Trincomalie.

In order to carry out these measures now before the Committee, and to give satisfaction to all classes of people who will be affected by such Ordinances as are now under contemplation, it will be found necessary to alter and improve the constitution of the Civil Medical Department.

The inhabitants of the Island have a right to except that none but well qualified persons are appointed to execute the orders of a Department, which has for its chief object the amelioration of the condition of the sick poor.

Above all, active supervision of the subordinate officers of the Department is highly necessary; and this cannot be obtained from the present mode of appointing Civil Medical Superintendents. The supervision of a body of Medical Sub-Assistants and Vaccinators, by Officers totally unacquainted with the language of the people or even their habits and prejudices, must at best be very partial. Whether the future selection of Medical Officers for superintending the duties of Vaccinators and Medical Sub-Assistants, be from Army Medical Officers or Civil practitioners, or from the most efficient members of the Colonial Medical Department, a due regard ought to be paid to the feelings and prejudices of the mass of the people over whom these stringent clauses are to operate. The duties of a superintending officer must extend beyond the gate of a town, he must penetrate with his body of assistants into the interior of a province, to villages where Vaccination has never been or is seldom performed. If a little inquiry is made, it will be found that Small Pox even now depopulates whole villages.

The Ordinances now proposed will be incomplete without clauses for the appointment of Boards of Health composed of official and unofficial members. At Colombo there ought also to be a Central

Board which should have for its members the Principal Civil Medical Officer, the Colonial Secretary, the Government Agent, the Queen's Advocate, and three or four respectable native and European unofficial members * selected by the people. The presence of independent members at such Boards will give confidence to the people and greater satisfaction than if the sole management of the sanitarial laws are placed in the hands of one individual. The local boards will also be a check on the indifference which some executive officers shew at present to the hygiene of a district or town. The Board should have the power of appointing such petty officers as may be found necessary in epidemics, to remove or report nuisances, and to have the power of recommending to Government any measures likely to improve the health of the place or mitigate the sufferings of the sick poor.

As it must be the object of every Christian Government to extend the benefits of the European Medical art to the uncivilized natives, who are now at the mercy of empirics, I beg to suggest that the number of Pauper Hospitals in this Island be increased, and that Government aid, by more liberal donations, the efforts of Friend in Need Societies, which struggle at present to relieve the physical sufferings of the poor and needy.

It is to be hoped, that I have, in the foregoing remarks, complied with the wish of the Committee; and I trust, that any error of judgment, which I might possibly have displayed, will be charitably considered, for I could have but two objects in communicating my opinion and thoughts; and these are, to increase the usefulness of the Colonial Medical Department, and to relieve the distresses of my fellow creatures.

MR. TOUSSAINT,

Medical Sub-Assistant, formerly at Jaffna, now at Trincomalie.

1.—Nine years.

2.—I have had some opportunities, and can state favourably of the Quarantine laws.

* One or two of whom, if possible, to be private Medical Practitioners.

3.—Yes, to a considerable extent.

4.—When it is necessary to establish Quarantine, all parties belonging to the house shew much dissatisfaction; and endeavour, if possible, to prevent it.

5.—Much difficulty I know to exist in houses surrounded with partition fences, in preventing the inmates of the neighbouring houses, or relatives, from frequenting the infected abode, although placed under strict Quarantine.

6.—In all cases, where patients are placed under Quarantine for Small Pox, or any other infectious disorder, it is absolutely necessary, that the inmates should be provided against inconvenience from want of sufficient food, or other necessary articles, and from my personal knowledge, such arrangements were invariably made at Jaffna by the Fiscal. It was, of course, attended with some expense to Government, but did not much inconvenience the families.

7.—Yes, I allude more particularly to the natives, as I have had no experience of the other classes.

8.—The adoption of strict Quarantine I have known to suppress Small Pox in many instances that came under my direct observation; and I am not aware that such measures were disregarded by the people. On the contrary, they have looked upon it as an effectual preventive.

9.—The removal of patients affected with Small Pox to the Hospital is more compulsory than otherwise; and although such patients are sent into Hospital against their own inclination, and that of their relatives, others unconnected with the patient express a desire for such removal, and consider it useful, as a measure requisite to prevent the spread of the loathsome disease.

10.—No.

11.—No.

12.—No.

13.—It is my belief, that Quarantine, strictly enforced, is the only effectual measure that could be adopted to prevent Small Pox spreading.

14.—The generality of native houses are wholly impracticable

for Quarantine, inasmuch as the separations within and without, are insufficient and temporary.

15.—I cannot, with any tolerable exactness, answer this. In one instance, I recollect placing a patient with Small Pox in a secluded village, apart from all the rest of the inhabitants, but found soon after, that others in the neighbourhood had contracted the disease. I attribute it to the intercourse they must have had with the patient, unknown to the watchers.

16.—When the circumstance is reported by the Headmen, I find that the inmates of the house take it as a matter of course, that the patient affected with Small Pox will not be permitted to remain in his own quarters any longer, but removed to the building allotted by Government, for the reception of such patients; and I have reasons to believe, that the system adopted of removing patients, is not one either approved of by the patient himself or relatives.

17.—It is a notorious fact, that natives have a great antipathy to the European system of Medical treatment, but I beg to observe, that I have known patients discharged from the Small Pox Hospitals, encourage others affected with the disease, to avail themselves of the Hospital treatment, stating, that they received every necessary attention.

18.—Most decidedly. The patients not only receive such diets as are necessary for each individual case, as recommended by the doctor in charge, but Medical treatment, which is very superior to the practice adopted by their own class of men; and I beg to state that out of 40 cases that came recently under my medical charge at Jaffna, only two died, most of the cases being confluent Small Pox.

19.—I look upon the removal of the patient to the Hospital, as the first great step; and secondly, that all clothes, mats, &c., be burnt, and the apartments thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed. It is my practice, after all this, to place a watcher at the door for a few subsequent days, to preclude every possibility of the disease spreading.

20.—No.

21.—No.

22.—This depends much on the means of the individual. Some

cannot afford to get the advantage of skilful medical treatment in their own houses, or even sufficient ordinary attention paid them.

23.—If the street is densely crowded, such is likely to occur.

24.—No.

25.—No.

27.—I believe that to be the principal cause of concealment.

28.—The servants are never permitted to leave the Hospital until the patients are duly discharged, and then after a change of clothes, &c. This is particularly attended to by the peon of the establishment, who is placed as a watcher.

29.—No.

30.—See Question 22.

31.—No, I see no difference as to where the patients are treated, provided the attentions paid them are such as are procurable in a public Hospital.

32.—I beg respectfully to recommend it.

33.—It is my humble opinion that Small Pox would then become one of the ordinary diseases of the Island.

34.—No.

35.—Small Pox appeared from time to time at Jaffna, and I was able distinctly to trace its importation from the coast.

36.—It would be desirable.

37.—Yes.

38.—Vaccination; if properly performed and with the lymph genuine, I have no doubt of its being of inestimable value; but I am not aware that a person, however well vaccinated, is unlikely to take the Small Pox after it. I have known several instances of patients with "distinct" and "modified" Small Pox, bearing satisfactory marks of Vaccination. I consider Quarantine, as a system, absolutely necessary.

39.—Subjects for Vaccination are generally collected by the Headmen, so that I consider it more a compulsory measure; but some have voluntarily come forward and allowed their children to be vaccinated and acknowledged their faith in the operation.

40.—Partly from indolence and general apathy; but the mass

of the natives suspect that violent fever, and other indispositions are the common results of the operation.

41.—Yes, among the better classes, frequent applications are made for the purpose, but the rude and illiterate do not notice it *even then.*

42.—Yes.

43.—I am disposed to believe that they would even then, try evasive means to prevent it if possible.

44.—If the Vaccinator is a person of ordinary intelligence, respectability and influence, he will be able to do his duty without experiencing much difficulty.

45.—I am not aware if it will.

46.—No.

47.—I am decidedly of that opinion.

48.—The Vaccinators chosen for the purpose, ought to possess sufficient intelligence and influence in their respective villages, or districts, and be strictly looked after by an energetic and skilful Medical Superintendent (who is well acquainted with the habits and language of the people), to see that the duties allotted to them are performed in a correct and satisfactory manner. If Vaccinators are selected from men known to practise Medicine in the village or district, it would tend greatly to increase the spread of Vaccination, as the natives generally entertain much confidence in their own class of Medical men.

49.—I cannot with any tolerable exactness, reply to this question.

50.—I fully approve of the clauses suggested.

51.—No.

52.—No.

MR. VAN CUYLENBERG,
Medical Sub-Assistant, Caltura.

1.—I have practised Medicine for fourteen years.

2.—I had.

3.—I do not think they have.

4.—I do not think the object has been attained.

5.—In many instances the existence of the first cases are often

not known, until it has spread a good deal. Innumerable complaints from those under Quarantine, and the great aversion to being removed to Hospital.

6.—It entails a good deal of trouble and inconvenience upon families, and is expensive, in having to procure attendants at a very high rate.

7.—Very common, I believe.

8.—Yes, always.

9.—Very much disliked indeed.

10.—I had often reason to believe that watchers were prone to bribery and consequently relax in their duties; cases of resistance have also been common.

11.—Yes several instances where persons have been found in the streets with the eruption of Small Pox upon them, but I cannot say that that had the effect of disseminating the disease in all cases, at least in none extensively.

12.—No, I have not.

13.—From the opportunities I have had of judging, I should say that it cannot have that effect.

14.—Not one in twenty, I believe.

15.—They are utterly useless in villages for this reason, that as soon as the existence of a case becomes known, the village is almost entirely abandoned, even the patient is often deserted by his friends; in fact, the dread of the disease is so great, that to prevent communication the pathways leading to the infected village are generally blockaded, piled up with brambles, &c. It would perhaps be well to mention, that when a house is placed under Quarantine in the country, the expense attending it is expected to be defrayed by the friends of the patient, excepting in cases of paupers, and the watchers were in most cases looked upon as attendants.

16.—Very much complained of, a great dread is entertained of the removal into Hospital.

17.—Unwilling to be separated from friends principally; the ignorant, I believe, entertain an ominous fear.

18.—A beneficial measure no doubt in the case of the indigent.

19.—No, I do not think it has that effect.

20.—Yes, only one instance to my knowledge in Kandy, in 1837, when a Minute was in force restricting Quarantine to secluded and isolated houses only. The case occurred in the family of a clerk of the Post Office, and it came to my knowledge as Quarantine Officer. I examined the premises and reported the measure as practicable. The house was one of the largest buildings then in the place; this circumstance, and the roof not communicating with the adjoining houses, induced me to deviate from the instructions in the Governor's Minute. The Government Agent however, thought otherwise, and applied for a Warrant for removal into Hospital. The District Judge, after my evidence, refused to grant one, the result was that the senior Medl. Officer was applied to, whose opinion, of course, superseded mine, and the Law took its course. This case I recollect created some sensation amongst the Burghers and Natives in Kandy. The afflicted was of the former class; the parents accompanied the afflicted child as attendants and took the rest of their children with them, all of whom were vaccinated, I believe, and escaped the disease. It was, however, attended with some expense to Government.

21.—I do not know of any case that had suffered from a removal into Hospital.

22.—Small Pox patients always receive that care and attention which their condition demands or requires, and there can be no doubt that the poor and indigent are much better off in Hospitals than they would be in their own houses.

23.—I consider it would, were the people not protected by Vaccination.

24.—I have heard of it. 25 & 26.—I am not aware.

27.—A very common cause.

28.—They are not supposed to do so.

29.—Several instances, but without just cause I fear. I am aware also that patients with this disease are not easily pleased or satisfied.

30.—Yes, if possessed of the required means.

31.—I do not think cases prove more fatal in Hospitals. The average number of deaths may perhaps be greater, which may

be accounted for when it is considered that it is the worst cases that are generally removed into Hospital, the mild form of the disease often evades detection.

32.—Most certainly would I recommend its continuance, but it would not be unreasonable to hope, that were Vaccination enforced by law, the necessity for such establishments may not long exist.

33.—I do not think it would.

34.—I cannot think of any, excepting the enforcement of Vaccination by law, which would answer *all* the purposes for which Quarantine was instituted.

35.—There can be no doubt that the disease has been, in almost all instances, introduced from the Malabar Coast.

36.—It would be a good plan, provided it could be done without any great detention, say within twenty-four hours after arrival, otherwise I would consider it a hardship.

37.—It would in a great measure, I should say.

38.—A better preventive than any system of Quarantine whatever. Properly and effectually carried out, it would, by its beneficial influence, ultimately banish the disease from the Island.

39.—The better informed generally, but the bulk of the population may be said to be still ignorant of its benefits.

40.—They have no actual antipathy to Vaccination, although evidently very indifferent with regard to seeking its protection. This I have every reason to believe arises from indolence and general apathy.

41.—The prevalence of Small Pox always excites great alarm, which induces many to seek protection spontaneously.

42.—Most decidedly I do, and the sooner it is done the better. Then, and then only, may the hope be entertained, that the final extinction and disappearance of Small Pox is not far distant.

43.—As a proof that it would, I need but mention the fact that the partial success with which the measure is carried on at present amongst the natives, may be attributed to the belief that it is compellable, and the Headmen take good care to cultivate this idea in them.

44.—None insurmountable, certainly.

45.—It is supposed to interfere with the Hindoo and Mussulman, only as regards the exposing of their women to the view of men, but even then the exception to the Priest and Medical man is expressly directed. It ought also to be recollected that they form but a minute fraction of the population.

46.—Innumerable instances, where all feeling of caste was laid aside to receive the benefits, particularly during the prevalence of Small Pox.

47.—I do not think the adoption of any class of Vaccinators would tend to spread Vaccination extensively or enhance it. Nor am I aware that the people have ever evinced a reluctance to be operated upon by a stranger.

48.—I do not think they would ; the mere circumstance of their being men in authority would have very little effect.

49.—Additional hands may probably be required at the onset; but after a short time the work may be done with less expense than at present.

50.—The 13th Clause of the Small Pox Ordinance seems to me to be objectionable for the following reasons: it makes a difference between large and small towns and villages, which ought not to be the case; the advantages accruing from the observance of the law ought to be in all places alike. If Vaccination is to be made compulsory, all persons disobeying or obstructing the Law should not only be punishable, but, should neglect be the cause of their being affected with Small Pox, they ought to be made liable to removal into Hospital. An exception to be made to strangers who have not been above twelve months in the country. This alone would, in my opinion, ensure the adoption by the people of the only sure preventive.

In the 3rd Clause of the Vaccination Ordinance, it would perhaps be as well, that the period within which a child should be Vaccinated, be extended to at least one year, otherwise excuses for exemption would be manifold, which would entail great difficulties upon the Vaccinators. The natives have great repugnance to their children being operated upon when very young. I would also suggest

the extension of the period in the 4th Clause to at least one year.

51.—Certainly, none of greater certainty than the enforcement of the contemplated Vaccination and Small Pox Ordinances.

52.—It strikes me that the Vaccination Ordinance contemplates the Vaccination of children only, no mention being made of adults, which would be a great omission, for I have known instances where the parents had taken the precaution of securing their children from the influence of Small Pox, but neglected it upon themselves; and the consequence, to my own knowledge, proved fatal in one case. I would require all persons to be possessed of eertificates from one duly appointed. It would likewise be desirable, I think, could a clause be inserted enforcing the extraction of lymph from Vaccine subjects, as great difficulty has often been experienced regarding this.

MR. HOLLOWELL,

Medical Sub-Assistant, Kaigalle.

1.—Nine years.

2.—Yes. 3.—No.

4.—Yes, that is one of the many difficulties one has to encounter.

5.—Want of timely information to establish Quarantine, and the very means resorted to by the friends of the patient to evade the scrutiny.

6.—They do certainly.

7.—In almost every case.

8.—Quarantine, as now carried on, is, I think, looked upon by the majority of the people as useless.

9.—Yes, considered as a grievance.

10.—From bribery, and also from the objeet of Quarantine rules being frustrated by the negligence of the watchers themselves.

11.—Yes, it was a matter of daily occurrence when I was in Kandy in 1845.

12.—I do not recollect.

13.—Quarantine I think was never so strictly observed as in

1845 in the town of Kandy; but the enforcement of its laws in no way prevented the spread of the disease.

14.—The more affluent may; but the poor who generally live in huts, in very small apartments, if not in one, do not admit of any separation from the rest of the family.

15.—Yes, I would. In the Central Province the natives have such a dread of the disease, that they observe a sufficient degree of Quarantine themselves.

16.—Yes, in cases where the members of the family could effectually contribute to his care and attention.

17.—One of the reasons is, that when a member of a family is affected with Small Pox, the other members can alternately attend on the sick patient more effectually than can be expected in a Hospital, where the number of attendants would not allow their devoting all that attention which the patient may find in his own home; and another and a most prominent one, is, that the patient cannot expect that sympathy, care, and comfort in a disciplined house under the attendance of strangers and only amongst his fellow sufferers, as he would experience from the hands of a parent, a sister, or brother.

18.—It would be beneficial only to the destitute and one who cannot own a home.

19.—I think not.

20.—I have no instance within my own recollection.

21.—Yes, while in Kandy there were several instances, once from about 15 or 20 Budhist priests that were removed to the Small Pox Hospital, four of them, I think, met their death more out of dread and the excitement under which they were eventually labouring, in consequence of the removal to the Hospital, than by the disease itself.

22.—Yes, many cases occur, where the patients require more of that sympathy and attention than could be expected from paid attendants, in a Government Hospital, who are strangers to the patient.

23.—Yes.

24.—Yes, the spread of the disease in the town of Kandy in the

year 1845, I think, was more owing to the hourly removal of patients affected with Small Pox through the crowded streets to the Hospital.

25.—Yes, more than three instances occurred in the Hospital, to the best of my memory, in 1845, where cases of Chicken Pox were admitted as modified Small Pox; and eventually these very patients were readmitted with the genuine Small Pox.

26.—No deaths happened, these cases had previous marks of satisfactory Vaccination.

27.—Certainly.

28.—Permission is denied; but I have reason to suspect that from the situation of these Hospitals generally, and from the manner the Hospital rules are observed, that there could not be sufficient surveillance over them.

29.—In almost all instances, patients who could have had the comforts of a home have invariably complained of want of care and attention while in Hospital.

30.—Yes.

31.—I should think so.

32.—I would continue the Hospitals as a boon to the poor and helpless who may desire such an asylum.

33.—No.

34.—I would make it compulsory on the public to submit to Vaccination once every ten years, and every infant within six months after birth; this, if done extensively and energetically, with a due regard of course to the feelings of the people, the cause of Vaccination will be advanced and the object of Quarantine be more than realized.

35.—Yes.

36.—Yes, if measures could be adopted without any great inconvenience to the parties.

37.—Yes, to a certain degree.

38.—Yes.

39.—Not the Kandians.

40.—The Kandians have no proper idea of the benefits of Vaccination; hence their indifference to the measures adopted by Government in the cause of Vaccination.

41.—No, not the Kandians.

42.—Yes, this is the only means by which Vaccination can at present be carried on satisfactorily.

43.—They would prefer to see Vaccination made compulsory, than have the continuance of the Quarantine system as at present practised, which is both useless and hurtful.

44.—From the frequent conversations I had with the natives, I am led to believe that there would not be the slightest difficulty.

45.—By no means. 46.— I have known instances.

47.—No ; I consider permanent Vaccinators objectionable, for it would, no doubt, tend to a spurious Vaccination throughout the district ; the natives do not object to strangers appearing amongst them, as to the operation itself ; the results in the proposed arrangement would be anything but satisfactory.

48.—The present system would answer very well, if supported by an Ordinance to enforce it.

49.—No, quite the contrary. I think if Vaccination be made compulsory, it could be carried on by half the expense.

50.—No, I object to none of them.

51.—No.

52.—As a thorough and satisfactory Vaccination is the only means that can be at present proposed to prevent the ravages of Small Pox, I would propose a more *immediate* supervision over the Vaccine establishment, by an increased number of *Superintendents*, whose duties must be, to be present at one or other of the Vaccinating stations, and see that the operation is being carried on satisfactorily.

MR. DE ZILVA,

Medical Sub-Assistant, Ratnapoora.

1.—I have practised Medicine for upwards of twenty-two years.

2.—Yes.

3.—I should say, that the Quarantine laws have in a great measure answered the purpose for which they were originally framed.

4.—By preventing the spreading of Small Pox, and other contagious diseases.

5.—The chief difficulty has arisen from the impossibility of properly enforcing the provisions of the Quarantine laws.

6.—Yes, they are necessarily so to all, but more especially to the poorer classes. But I should say, that the general benefit gained, fully justifies their being submitted to.

7.—Though I cannot bring to recollection any instance of evasion, yet, considering the general dislike to Quarantine observable among the people, I presume such cases are of frequent occurrence.

8.—Among men of the Medical profession, who have had experience in the matter, I have no doubt their utility is appreciated, but by the bulk of the people, they are looked upon as useless.

9.—Yes, much disliked by the people.

10.—Considering the sort of people employed as watchers, I should say their properly doing their duty is the exception and not the rule. In short, I should say, the inefficiency of the Quarantine laws arises chiefly from the necessity that exists for employing those people. I am not aware of any express legal provisions existing, as to the mode in which the Quarantine laws are to be acted on. I mean, that there are no rules laid down, or penalties imposed for infraction of them by the watchers.

11.—I have not had an opportunity of seeing persons with the eruption, going about in places where I was stationed.

12.—Not to my knowledge.

13.—I should say, if properly enforced, they will decidedly prevent the spreading of Small Pox.

14.—The native houses are small thatched buildings, which do not admit of persons affected with Small Pox, being kept separate from the other inmates.

15.—Yes, owing to the natives not approaching a house where the inmates are suffering from eruptive diseases, especially the Small Pox.

16.—Yes, very much : more so in the Maritime districts.

17.—The terror created in the minds of the patients, the want of that sort of attention which a Hospital cannot afford, and such like reasons, are the grounds of complaint.

18.—In a properly regulated Hospital, with a chief responsible officer, selected for his humane and kind disposition, I should say it is a beneficial measure.

19.—It does not prevent the spreading of Small Pox in the locality from which the patient has been removed; from the circumstance of such cases coming to the knowledge of the proper authorities at a late period.

20.—Not to my knowledge.

21.—Not that I am aware of.

22.—When children are affected with Small Pox, greater care is required than could be expected from the attendants in a Hospital. I should say, the parents would be the best nurses; provision should therefore be made, to make this legal.

23.—Yes, I should say so.

24.—Not to my knowledge.

26.—Not that I know of.

27.—Yes, especially among Moormen and Hindoos; they do not wish to mix with people of other denominations, it being against their religious prejudices.

28.—This is strictly prohibited and not allowed by Quarantine laws, still it cannot be prevented.

29.—Many instances.

30.—In the more civilised portions of the Island, it is decidedly better that the patient should be treated in his own house. But there are other parts where even the nearest relatives desert one affected with Small Pox. In such places Hospital treatment is the best.

31.—I should say the comparison would be decidedly in favour of those treated in their own houses in the localities above alluded to.

32.—Certainly.

33.—I should say the public health will greatly suffer, if the system of Quarantine was relaxed or done away with.

34.—I cannot make any other suggestions, but the greater extension of Vaccination.

35.—Chiefly by the Malabar Coolies who came to the Island, and

in one or two instances people were found with Small Pox in some dhonies that arrived at Galle from Madras.

36.—Yes, that is, those who do not bear marks of Small Pox, or those of Inoculation or Vaccination.

37.—I should say so.

38.—Viewing the present increasing influx of population from other countries into this, I cannot say that Vaccination, however carefully and extensively performed, will supersede the necessity for Quarantine laws; but among the resident inhabitants, this measure, it may be fairly anticipated, will lessen the occasions for their being called into operation.

39.—The people generally dislike Vaccination.

40.—It is entirely a disbelief in the benefits of Vaccination. It is a fact which is not recorded in their books; and that which is not found in these it is difficult to bring a native to believe in.

41.—At such periods their fears overcome their belief; then they take to anything which promises safety.

42.—I strongly recommend the enforcement of Vaccination by law. The natives, from the highest chief to the lowest man, are under the impression that it is an useless operation. Unless Vaccination is made compulsory, its full benefits cannot be attained. In other words, without this the public will never gain the value of the expense which it is put to in maintaining a Vaccine establishment.

43.—I cannot take upon myself to say that it will be well received by the people.

44.—None whatever. 45.—Not that I am aware of.

46.—The feeling of caste has no influence in respect of Vaccination among the Cingalese.

47.—Yes, I should say that the country should be divided into sections, and each section should have a permanent Vaccinator, under proper general supervision, and I would suggest that these sectional Vaccinators should be bound down to their duty by high penalties. This would be nothing but common justice to the people.

48.—Yes, the people may be willing to be vaccinated by a per-

son with whom they are acquainted; but care will be required to watch over their operations, and to see that they attend to it personally, without the employment of substitutes, which they are very likely to do.

49.—If Vaccination was enforced by law, I imagine it will require no greater expense than at present.

50.—A partial alteration of Quarantine laws would be salutary, so that the practice of removing patients from the country through or into towns may be prevented.

51.—I can add but little to the suggestions in the proposed Vaccine Ordinance.

52.—No very material suggestion has occurred to me.

W. D. BERNARD, ESQ.,
Acting Deputy Commissary General.

1.—I have resided in Ceylon for four years.

2.—As Private Secretary to the late Governor, and latterly as Deputy Commissary General.

3 & 4.—I think the increase and spreading of Small Pox have been considerably checked; but I should feel inclined to say that this has been done more from the general use of Vaccination than from the Quarantine laws. Instances have occurred within my own knowledge, of the preventive influence of Vaccination against Small Pox.

5.—I am not aware of any difficulty that has existed, but I think they are not sufficiently enforced.

9.—I am told they are very much disliked.

13.—Certainly, I think, if they were strictly enforced. But then there must be a difficulty in enforcing them in towns like Colombo; yet I should say that an imperfect Quarantine is better than none at all; because I think their existence necessitates a supervision, hence you have an opportunity of seeing that proper steps are taken to have the place thoroughly cleansed. I have known a family, nine in number, die in one house, and I do not think the natives would take

the trouble of having such a place well purified. It will however be always a difficult matter to enforce Quarantine against Small Pox, at least, so as to prevent its spreading; depending as it does so much on atmospheric influence. And I think the very nature of Quarantine necessitates concealment; it ought therefore to be a matter of police regulation.

16.—Yes, I have always heard so, and I know that rather than go to a Hospital, they conceal themselves, not only in their own houses, but even go into the jungle.

19.—If they had the comforts at home; but I think the removal to Hospital would be as likely to check the disease as the watching.

32.—Yes, certainly, I do not think that it would be just on the part of the Government to deprive the people of such opportunities; and moreover, I think the nature and treatment of the disease by Medical men can only be studied in such places.

33.—It is rather a difficult question to answer, but I am inclined to think it would, to a certain extent.

42.—I think it ought to be made a police regulation, with penalties attached; and I think that the spread of Vaccination might be extended to a greater extent by several means, though I must say that were it a matter of police regulation, it would be more restrictively compulsory.

44.—I think there would; the chief difficulty would be the enforcing any penalty for disobedience, which would, I think, be likely to become inquisitorial, and cause discontent.

45.—I think not, except in the case of Mussulmans.

47.—Yes, certainly, I think every district ought to have a permanent Vaccinator, and in addition, to a certain number of districts there ought to be native superintendents.

50.—I think the only Quarantine likely to do good would be in ships, where cases would be isolated; as I have known instances where its non-observance has been attended by serious consequence, by landing doubtful cases.

At the same time I must add, if there are several cases on board, I would certainly remove them to a clean airy Hospital on shore.

From W. D. BERNARD, ESQ.

Colombo, 9th July 1851.

GENTLEMEN,

1.—Having perused the notes of a proposed Ordinance for making the adoption of Vaccination compulsory upon the inhabitants of this Island generally, I would beg to submit the following brief observations.

2.—Quarantine of ships or vessels of any description having infected persons on board, appears to me to be so far indispensable, as it may lead to the immediate removal of the infected person from the ship, and the isolation of them while on shore. A very few days will be sufficient to determine whether the infection is likely to spread further on board or not. *Unnecessary* detention or isolation of the vessel may thus be avoided. But speaking from personal experience, I can state distinctly that I have seen the most fearful results from the non-observance of Quarantine as regards infected vessels (or at all events infected individuals landed from such vessels); while I have seen equally marked effects of an opposite or beneficial nature from enforcing strict isolation, even on board the ship itself, where there was no possibility of putting the infected persons on shore. As an instance of the former, I would mention the dreadful ravages of Small Pox at the Cape of Good Hope in 1840, introduced by a vessel, at Simon's Town, from which the infected individuals were landed but not isolated, because the doctors disputed among themselves for a week as to whether it was Small Pox or not.

3.—I have also seen Measles introduced into a Colony in which it had never previously been known, precisely in the same way.

4.—On the other hand, I have seen Small Pox break out on board a steamer by the Overland route, and found it limited, by rigid isolation, to the two individuals in whom it originated.

5.—As regards what may be called indigenous Small Pox in this Island, I concur in thinking, that it is of essential importance, in the first instance, to prohibit under severe penalties, the direct inoculation of the Small Pox virus. I also think, that the practice of

Vaccination should be made imperative upon all classes, so far as it is possible to make it so, without offending the religious prejudices of any particular class, and without subjecting the people to the infliction of the "common informer," and the hardships of penalties.

6.—In truth, I fear that the attempt to enforce Vaccination by direct penalties, would either be absolutely futile, or would lead to the exercise of vindictive feelings among the people, one towards another, by taking vexatious advantage of the power of laying informations, or threatening to do so, for non-compliance with the enactments of the Vaccine Ordinance. I would have Vaccination regarded as a "*blessing,*" to be voluntarily sought for by the people. The more numerous the Vaccinators may be, the more efficient the superintendence, the better able will the people be to appreciate the good effects of the prophylactic. I would enforce Vaccination by every means (some of which are mentioned in the proposed Ordinance) *short* of that of information and penalty. I would leave more to police regulation, aided by moral influence, and less to compulsion under penal consequences. I should be very reluctant to run any chance of rendering Vaccination distasteful to the people.

7.—Theoretically, I can understand that compulsion in the manner proposed would be good, but practically it would, I fear, be found in this country to be to a great extent inoperative and injurious.

For the rest, I think the details should not be too minute.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. D. BERNARD,

Actg. Depy. Commy. Genl.

To the Committee on Small Pox.

HEW STEWART, ESQ.,

1.—I have resided in Ceylon eleven years and a half.

2.—Not particularly so. I have had no personal knowledge, it is merely derived from hearsay.

3.—I should decidedly say, that they are not useful, nor adapted to the prevention of the spread of Small Pox.

5.—There has been considerable difficulty in enforcing them, almost tantamount to making them obsolete.

9.—Universally complained of, and have been so for years, from the excessive inconvenience, and mental affliction which their adoption produces in families where Small Pox has occurred. In addition to this, it entails great expense and distress among the poorer people, who cannot afford to have two houses, and prepare separate meals of food.

13.—Only partially so, if at all; because in houses where they are so crowded as in towns, it cannot prevent the spread of the disease. If the patient can be well isolated, they might be of some use.

16.—Excessively so. They complain of the severance of the ties of affection; they have only vague means of obtaining information concerning the patient so removed; and they look upon it as a most tyrannical regulation, together with the inherent dislike most natives have of submitting to other treatment than their own.

30.—Distinctly so, under proper Medical supervision.

32.—I should; particularly for cases that may occur on board ships, and where masters or commanders would feel a difficulty of finding a place of reception; or for paupers and others who have no fixed habitation, and who may be affected with the disease.

33.—I think it would not suffer.

34.—It would be a difficult matter to devise means amongst a population like the Cingalese; but I conceive, that a well digested system of compulsory Vaccination, such as is adopted on the Continent, would tend ultimately to materially remove, if not almost eradicate, the disease, except where the population may be migratory.

39.—I can scarcely speak to that; I believe they are very apathetic in the matter; they look upon it only as a charm adapted for the European and not for themselves.

42.—I would recommend that Vaccination be made compulsory by Government, for reasons stated in reply to the last question.

44.—I think there would be, unless some penalty were attached to its evasion.

45.—Not with their religious, but it might with their social

opinions, from their warm peculiarities, which do not take any innovations whatever.

48.—I certainly think such would be much more advisable and more likely to spread Vaccination among the people. Under the present system I think much carelessness is exhibited by the subordinates whose duty it is to proceed to different villages within the assigned limits of their vocation.

50.—I should certainly, to Quarantine, if any case of Small Pox was on board; but if the patients were removed to a clean and airy Hospital on shore, and the berth of the patient well cleansed by some disinfecting fluid, no necessity whatever could exist to grant the vessel pratique.

52.—I fully agree with the whole of the suggestions; and I would recommend that the period for vaccinating children should be extended to six months in the place of three, and that the vaccination of coolies should be left until they arrive at the Estates where they may be employed. I cannot say there is any amendment whatever required.

J. DALZIEL, ESQ.,

Police Magistrate.

1.—I have resided in Ceylon for nearly twenty-five years, and have been Superintendent of Police, and am now Police Magistrate.

2.—Yes, I have, to a certain extent.

3.—I do not think the Quarantine laws have effectually prevented the spread of Small Pox.

4.—Because Small Pox is just now as common as formerly, arising from the evasion of the law.

6.—They entail much inconvenience, and expense also.

7.—I cannot speak positively, but I have every reason to think that they are very common; for recently I punished two parties for concealing severe Small Pox cases in crowded localities.

9.—They are disliked. I have no hesitation in saying this.

10.—Yes, I have known instances of bribery, and they are very liable to such a temptation.

13.—I do not think they would to a great extent, but they do not answer all that is expected or desired from them.

14.—The houses do not generally admit of sueh.

16.—It is, a good deal.

17.—They are very mueh alarmed, eonsidering it certain death to be taken there, and the females in partieular objeet to be taken there, in addition to a natural dislike.

20.—I have not known sueh an instanee.

27.—I have reason to believe that it is.

32.—Certainly.

33.—For I think it would, unless Vaeeination were enforeed in some way or other.

39.—I think they are fully aware of it, and say that if they are attaeked with Small Pox it is generally less severe.

40.—I think so.

42.—I eertainly think that if the Quarantine laws are to be relaxed or done away with, the publie health might suffer ; therefore some measure would be imperatively called for, and I think Vaeeination ought to be enforeed by law.

43.—I think it would, espeeially in Colombo and other towns, where the vexatious annoyanee of Quarantine is so mueh felt.

44.—I do not think there would be mueh opposition.

45.—I do not think it would.

I do not think that Quarantine prevents the spreading of Small Pox ; on the eontrary, from the way it is enforeed, and the dread of removal to Hospital, people eoneeal cases of Small Pox in their houses whieh the Poliee eannot deteet, as neighbours do not give information when sueh eoneealment is known to them ; and thus the disease eontinues for sueh a length of time, when it makes its appearanee in a loeality.

People eoneeal eases of Small Pox, to avoid the great inconvenienee and diffieulties to whieh families are subjeeted, when houses are plaeed in Quarantine ; and, generally, the inhabitants have a great dread of being removed to the Small Pox Hospital, as many have eomplained of being mixed up there with bad confluent eases. There ean be no doubt, that the Quarantine laws are mueh evaded; in fact, it is known that they are evaded The watehers have the

courage to do their duty against opposition, but they are not above temptation; and though all appears correct during the day, for a consideration, intercourse is permitted at night. Therefore, it is evident, that the Quarantine laws do not answer the purpose for which they were intended, nor does it appear to me to be practicable, to enforce them, so as to prevent the spread of Small Pox. No doubt, when a case of Small Pox is discovered, placed in Quarantine, and *properly* watched, the spread of the disease is prevented so far as that case is concerned; but even then it is done at such an amount of inconvenience and discomfort to a family, that it becomes necessary to devise some less objectionable method of dealing with this formidable disease. At present, when a case of Small Pox is reported to the Quarantine Officer, he inspects the premises, and if he decides that the house is practicable for internal separation, and external watching, he signs a report to that effect, which report is produced before me, and two sureties enter into recognizances in the amount of £15, for the due observance of the Quarantine regulations. Should the house be not practicable for watching and separation, the Officer certifies accordingly; and should the patient, or friends be unwilling for a removal, on the production of the Quarantine Officer's certificate, I issue a warrant addressed to the Superintendent of Police, for the removal of the patient to the Small Pox Hospital. It is very seldom that there are complaints of careless watching, and I am not aware of any recognizance having been forfeited. Were Quarantine done away with, I have no doubt that Vaccination would generally be submitted to without opposition, the reason for the change being fully explained to the people.

In order to neutralize any opposition that might be expected from Mahomedans and Hindoos, it would be necessary to have some of those classes well instructed as Vaccinators, for some time to come, till the advantages of Vaccination become better understood and appreciated. I have stated, that in case Quarantine be done away with, I am of opinion, that Vaccination should be made compulsory, on account of the public health, for the good of the people themselves, and to abate and lessen so great an evil, as the prevalence of Smal'

Pox. I have reason to believe, that whatever of Legislation there may be on the subject of Vaccination, it would, as regarded the bulk of the population, become comparatively a dead letter in the course of one year. Of course, any change respecting this very important question, would have to be carried into effect with great caution and forbearance, and consideration for the feelings of the people.

WILLIAM MACARTNEY, ESQ.,

Superintendent of Police, Colombo,

1.—I have resided in Ceylon upwards of three years; and was employed during the whole of that time as Superintendent of Police.

2.—I have had a good deal of experience in connection with the Quarantine laws. They have generally been enforced through my department.

3.—I do not think they meet the object for which they were framed; and they are extremely vexatious in many instances; vexatious from necessitating the separation of the patient from his friends, at the same time that the necessary intercourse that is carried on with the Medical attendant, at least, precludes the advantage which might be relied upon from absolute seclusion. In respect to security from external communication, I do not consider any dependence is to be placed upon the usual persons employed to enforce the Quarantine as watchers.

7.—I think the great dread of being placed in Quarantine, or being removed to Hospital, induces the further difficulty of detecting cases of Small Pox, which are often concealed.

9.—There are a great many complaints against the existing laws.

13.—I do not think that the laws can be enforced in towns.

15.—Nor would they be necessary in villages, for the houses are generally detached in such situations, and the people are more prone to flee from an infected neighbourhood, than to go in the way of infection.

16.—I know of no particular case of greivance, but the removal

is frequently objected to, and it is sometimes necessary to obtain the warrant of a Court to enforce the removal.

18.—I am not competent to form an opinion.

36.—I should think it would be most desirable.

37.—I think this a purely Medical question, which my experience does not enable me to answer.

38.—I think nothing compulsory would be acceptable, but I think it would be necessary.

39.—In some cases they do.

40.—I think their indifference is owing to the matter not being sufficiently explained to them.

41.—I have had no opportunity of judging.

42.—Yes, but it would require to be done with caution, and by persons in the confidence of the people who could advise and inform them.

45.—I cannot say that it would.

48.—Most certainly; I think their usual Medical advisers the best adapted for dealing with in the matter of Vaccination.

51.—I have read the suggestions for an Ordinance to make Vaccination compulsory; and if they can be carried out I should think such measures most desirable. I cannot myself suggest any other measures more likely to prevent the ravages of Small Pox.

MR. DE LA HARPE,
Inspector of Police, Colombo.

1.—I have been an Inspector of Police for sixteen years.

2.—Yes, I have.

3.—I think they have only partially answered in checking Small Pox.

6.—Yes, they do to a great extent.

7.—Families have often evaded the Quarantine in consequence of the very great trouble and hardship it entailed upon them.

9.—They are very much disliked, for the reasons given to answers 6 & 7.

10.—I have heard of such an instance.

11.—I have found many instances in the streets and have taken them to the Hospital.

14.—They do not admit of the separation of the patient from the rest of the family, and generally cause the latter to go to some other house. 16.—It is much complained of.

17.—On account of being separated from their relations, being attended by strangers, and not seeing their friends.

20.—No, I have not.

27.—Yes it is, I have known several instances.

29.—I have heard no complaints in this respect.

32.—Yes, such places must be kept, but they will always require to be taken there.

33.—Yes, I think it would, unless some other precaution were adopted.

34.—Vaccination, and enforcing this.

39.—They are now perfectly aware of it about Colombo, but formerly they were not.

42.—Yes, I would, for I think it would be a beneficial measure.

43.—I think there would be no objection, perhaps with the Moors and Malabars, but their's would be very trifling.

45.—I do not think it would.

50.—I have no objection to any of them.

51.—I cannot suggest anything better.

52.—Nor can I recommend any amendment.

R. MORGAN, ESQ.,

Advocate, Colombo.

2.—I have had some opportunity of judging of the efficacy of the Quarantine laws.

3.—In my opinion they have not answered the purpose for which they were originally intended.

4.—Because I think they have not materially checked the spread of Small Pox.

6.—A good deal of expense and much inconvenience, and a source of much trouble to the poorer classes.

7.—Very common, I have known frequent instances of evasion.

8.—I have generally heard them spoken of as useless.

9.—They are disliked.

10.—I think bribery so very common, that not a single instance exists of Quarantine being effectually observed.

12.—Yes, I have known poor patients suffer very much indeed, where they had to depend upon strangers for the cooking of their meals, and other necessary duties.

13.—I do not think they would, owing to the crowded state of the houses, and the difficulty of preventing communication.

14.—I do not think they do in towns where they are so close and crowded.

16.—The removal of patients to Hospital is very much complained of.

17.—Being separated from their friends, and deprived of their comforts, in addition to their natural dislike to going into a Hospital.

20.—I have frequently heard of such instances.

27.—A very common cause, I have known several instances.

29.—Not recently, but formerly I have.

32.—I think it would, to a certain extent, unless some substitute were proposed.

39.—I think they do in the town of Colombo, but I cannot speak for other places.

42.—I think there would be no objection to such a measure, provided Vaccination could not be carried on effectually by other means.

43.—I cannot see any reason why it should not.

45.—I do not think it would. 47.—I think so.

50.—I think clause 5th is objectionable, as introducing a new kind of evidence in the cases alluded to.

51.—I think if Vaccination were more extended by having a larger number of Vaccinators and Superintendents over a certain number of districts. This has never been attempted, and I think if a fair trial were given to such a mode, Vaccination would be easily carried on. Then, instead of paying so much a month to Vaccinators, I should recommend that they be paid for each successful case.

H. C. PRINS, ESQ.,
Proctor, Colombo.

2.—Yes, I have.

3.—No, certainly not.

4.—Because Quarantine frequently necessitates the removal of a Small Pox patient to a quarter where the disease does not exist, and thus spreads the disease.

6.—Yes, very much; four times as much as if there were no Quarantine.

7.—Yes, very common. 8.—Yes.

9.—Generally by every one.

10.—Yes, by bribery especially.

13.—No, I do not think so.

14.—No, they do not.

15.—I do not think it necessary.

16.—It is very much complained of, both by patients, and by those who see them carried through the streets.

17.—The common cause is being subject to fear.

25.—Yes, I have heard of such cases, and that they afterwards caught the Small Pox.

27.—Yes, very common.

29.—No. 32.—Yes, certainly.

33.—It would not.

34.—Yes, compel them to be vaccinated.

39.—In the Maritime Provinces they are perfectly aware of it.

40.—Yes, more from indolence.

41.—Yes, then they are all on the alert.

42.—Yes, I do, that is my most candid opinion ; for this inquiry has already had the effect of causing many to be vaccinated.

43.—Yes, I do.

44.—No difficulty at all.

45.—No, it would not.

50.—I have no objection to any of them.

51.—None whatever.

52.—I cannot; they are all very good.

J. DRIEBERG, ESQ.,

Proctor, Colombo.

2.—Yes, I have.

3.—They have not answered the purpose.

4.—From the permitting Medical men to pass in and out, and the peons occasionally go into the houses with messages and mix among others.

6.—Much, both expense and great inconvenience.

7.—Very common.

8.—Yes, it is the general opinion.

9.—Very much.

10.—Not from my own knowledge.

13.—Certainly not.

14.—No, they do not.

15.—I should be inclined to say so.

16.—Very common.

17.—The care and attention are not so good as they would get from their own friends, and a natural dread of it.

27.—Yes, it is.

29.—No, no complaint.

32.—Yes, certainly.

33.—Yes, partially, unless there were some means to prevent paupers, and others, from walking about with Small Pox on them.

34.—The spreading of Vaccination.

39.—They do.

40.—More from indolence and apathy.

41.—They do.

42.—Yes, I would.

43.—I think it would.

44.—I think none.

45.—I do not know that it would.

50.—I have no objection whatever.

51.—No, none.

MR. L. F. SCHOKMAN,
Chief Clerk of the Treasury.

2.—Yes, I have.

3.—I do not think they have.

4.—From the impossibility of properly enforcing them.

6.—A very great deal of inconvenience.

7.—Very common.

8.—Yes, they have, and always created alarm as something not wanted.

9.—They are generally disliked.

10.—Yes, from bribery, very often.

13.—No, they would not.

14.—The houses do not.

15.—No, I would not; I should leave the people to themselves, but Government might assist them.

16.—Yes, they are much against them.

17.—It creates alarm, and they grumble at being separated from their families.

27.—Yes, very common.

29.—No, I have not.

32.—Yes, Government ought to do so, as it would be a great boon to the poor.

33.—Not at all.

34.—The spread of Vaccination.

39.—Generally speaking they are; but I think there are not a sufficient number of Vaccinators.

40.—Yes, quite so, they have no dislike.

42.—Yes, I do, it is my most candid opinion.

43.—I think it would be considered a great benefit.

44.—Not in the least.

45.—It would not; but there should be Moorish Vaccinators to Vaccinate their own people.

50.—I fully approve of all of them, especially those regarding Vaccination.

51.—No, I cannot.

MR. KRIEKENBEEK,

Chief Clerk, Colombo Cutcherry.

2.—I have not had many opportunities of judging.

3.—I think they have only partially answered the purpose.

6.—Yes, they create much inconvenience and expense to families by their having to hire and pay very high for nurses, and having to take other houses.

7.—I think they must have some cause. 9.—Yes, they are.

10.—I have not known an instance, but I have heard that they were easily bribed.

13.—I am not competent to form an opinion, but I think as a Doctor is allowed to visit the patient, he may very easily spread the disease.

14.—I do not think so, for their separations are generally done by means of old mats, or the like.

16.—Yes, I have frequently heard such complaints.

17.—Being separated from their children and families, for however poor, they wish to remain with their friends.

27.—I think it is.

33.—By relaxation, I do not think it would suffer.

34.—The spread of Vaccination.

39.—They do generally; for they think, that if it does not altogether prevent the disease, it very much modifies and does away with the danger. 40.—Yes, it is so.

42.—Yes, I do think so, it is my opinion that it ought.

43.—I think they would not.

45.—I should think not, for even the Moors allow it.

50.—I cannot see any objection to any clause; they all appear excellent, and promise what is wanted.

P. GRATIAEN, ESQ.,

Assistant Auditor General.

2.—I cannot say I have had many.

3.—I think they have only partially checked Small Pox.

6.—I should say they do, from what I have heard.

7.—I do not think the evasions have been common, except, perhaps, among the lower orders.

9.—They are disliked, generally.

10.—I have heard that such is the case.

13.—I do not think they can be very strictly enforced so as to check Small Pox, as Doctors are allowed to go in and out, and patients are removed through the streets to Hospitals.

14.—Not generally, very few houses admit of total separation.

16.—Very much.

17.—Because they think it unnecessary, and they complain of being deprived of their friends' kindness and assistance.

27.—I think so in many instances.

32.—Certainly, it would be incumbent on Government.

33.—I do not think it would.

34.—Extensive Vaccination would of course do much.

39.—I think such is generally acknowledged.

40.—Carelessness and indifference are the common causes and not dislike.

42.—Yes, I would be very much inclined to do so.

43.—I should think so, excepting perhaps by the ignorant.

45.—Not generally, excepting by the Moors perhaps, who would not object if done by their own people.

50.—I do not see any objection to them.

MR. VAN EYCK.

2.—Yes, I have.

3.—The Quarantine laws I do not think have answered the purpose of staying the progress of Small Pox.

6.—Yes, they do.

7.—I cannot say, but I think they have.

8.—Very much disliked by all.

10.—Yes, bribery has been very common, and communications thus readily allowed.

11.—I have known many instances, especially among the Coast coolies.

14.—The better sort of houses do, but the generality of the native houses do not.

16.—Yes, very much.

17.—They complain much of running a chance of perhaps getting a more severe attack and relapse, and that they do not get the attendance of their friends.

20.—I have not known an instance.

25.—Yes, I have.

26.—They died.

27.—Yes, a very common cause.

28.—Yes, I know they are.

29.—Many complain of not being well cared for.

32.—Yes, certainly, for those who have no houses or protection.

33.—No, I do not think it would.

34.—I can suggest nothing better than Vaccination.

35.—Yes, they are perfectly aware of its benefits.

40.—I do not think they are indifferent, they are always willing to be vaccinated.

41.—Yes, they do.

42.—Yes, I do, for it is the only means to prevent Small Pox.

43.—Yes, I think it would.

44.—No, I think not, especially if the Quarantine was removed.

45.—Not the least, except in the case of the Moors, who would require some one of their own class to vaccinate them.

50.—I do not see any objection whatever, only I would recommend that Quarantine be enforced on ships.

E. DE SARAM, ESQ.,

Maha Modeliar.

1.—Not having practised Medicine, I shall pass over the first five queries.

6.—No, I do not consider that Quarantine entails *much* trouble or expense ; but it will of course put the imnates to some inconvenience.

7.—Yes, I believe they have been rather so.

8.—It is evident that some do look upon it as useless, but I do not consider it in that light.

9.—I believe the Quarantine laws are not generally disliked.

10.—Not from threats or resistance, as far as I can ascertain ; but I am not prepared to say whether they are not influenced by bribery.

11.—No, never to my knowledge at Colombo.

12.—No, not to my knowledge. 13.—Decidedly.

14—It must be very few, if any at all.

15.—No, I do not consider Quarantine necessary in the villages, where houses are detached. A signal to shew that an inmate is affected with Small Pox is all that is necessary in the country : they are so afraid of this disease that they would take good care not to approach any affected houses.

16.—There is a general unfavourable report of the treatment in the Hospitals, and the people, if possible, would not go there ; and consequently some do complain.

17.—Want of care and attention and bad treatment.

18.—I do not consider it a beneficial measure to those who can receive better treatment and attention in their own houses ; but it may be so to the poorer classes whose means would not admit of their rendering the required assistance at their own houses.

19.—I believe so.

20.—I have heard of such complaints, as well as complaints of allowing Quarantine, where it ought not to be allowed.

21.—No, I do not know any patient thus injured by the removal to the Hospital ; but I have certainly heard, that such is the belief of most of the natives. 22.—Very probably.

23.—Not much, I should think, except in cases of advanced stages. Perhaps I may be permitted to suggest here, that in the removal of Small Pox patients to the Hospitals, a small bell, or some other signal should accompany the dholie, in order that the people in the streets may be warned, when they would keep away ; instead of carrying the dholie in the crowded streets, without any previous warning.

24.—No, never, I do not know a single instance ; but I have heard of an instance or two, having occurred some years ago.

25.—No.

26.—Not to my knowledge, under the above circumstances.

27.—For the most part.

28.—I am not aware.

29.—I have heard complaints of this kind; but I am not aware whether they are from the patients themselves, or from other parties.

30.—Where his friends can afford to do so, it would certainly be better and safer for the patient to be treated in his own house.

31.—I am not prepared to answer this.

32.—I would recommend the continuance of the present Small Pox Hospitals.

33.—I think so.

34.—I am not prepared to suggest, at present, any other measure to answer the object for which Quarantine was instituted.

35.—Yes, that is not only my opinion, but it is the fact.

36.—I think it would be very desirable to do so.

37.—Probably it may have that effect.

38.—Certainly.

39.—The intelligent portion of the people in the towns, do acknowledge the benefits of Vaccination; but the people generally, in the country, do not.

40.—I consider their indifference in seeking Vaccination does not arise from indolence and apathy; but from their ignorance, and want of confidence in Vaccination.

41.—They do in towns, although not so much in the interior.

42.—I would certainly.

43.—Perhaps not at the beginning; but I believe, they will generally be reconciled to it.

44.—Perhaps there may be some little difficulty; but the advantages are in my opinion, such as to counterbalance the difficulty.

45.—No, if judiciously carried out.

46.—I do not know any instance, in which caste feelings in any way interfered in this matter.

47.—I do not think that Vaccination would be more extensively spread, if local Vaccinators were appointed in each district, under proper supervision, in preference to sending strangers amongst them.

48.—Certainly,

49.—I am not prepared to answer this question, but I should think it would not involve much greater expense.

50, 51, 52.—I have read the suggestions, and see no objection to them.

JAMES ALWIS, ESQ.,
Proctor, Colombo.

2.—Yes. I have, to a certain extent.

3.—Not altogether.

4.—For, notwithstanding their existence, Small Pox is as bad as ever.

6.—Yes, very much inconvenience, and often expense.

7.—Very frequent.

8.—Yes, latterly they have.

9.—Yes, I should say they are.

10.—I have heard that they are very open to bribery.

13.—I do not think they would, from the crowded state of the houses.

14.—Not generally, only among the poorer classes.

15.—I think, in villages they would be unnecessary, as the precautions taken by the people themselves are sufficient.

16.—Not generally disliked, I think.

27.—Yes, on some occasions.

32.—Yes, I should.

33.—I do not think it would.

34.—The greater extension of Vaccination.

39.—Yes, they are quite aware of the benefits of it.

40.—Yes, more from apathy and indolence than dislike.

41.—Yes, they do.

42.—Yes, I would, for I have given much consideration to the subject.

43.—Yes it would, by the Singhalese especially.

44.—I do not think so.

45.—By no means, and with the Moors only to a certain extent in

their prejudices, but these might be removed by vaccinating their children early.

47.—Yes, certainly it would.

50.—I have no objection whatever, except that I think Quarantine ought not to exist in villages, and that the period of vaccinating a child should be extended to eighteen months.

51.—None.

52.—No, I think not.

D. L. DE LEWERA, ESQ.,

Modeliar of the Attepattoo.

2.—Yes, I have, on many occasions.

3.—They have partially answered.

6.—Yes, they do; much inconvenience, much expense, and great hardship.

7.—Very frequent.

9.—Very much disliked.

10.—By bribery often.

11.—Yes, I have.

13.—If they could be, but this is practically impossible.

14.—The better classes do, not so with the poorer.

15.—Yes, I should.

16.—Yes, especially by those who could afford to provide the necessaries of comfort at home; not being well treated and taken care of as at home, and separated from their friends, and going into a strange place.

20.—No.

27.—This is a common cause.

29.—No, never.

32.—It is highly necessary.

33.—Yes, certainly, if left without any substitute.

37.—Yes, the extension of Vaccination.

39.—Yes, they are.

40.—Yes, certainly; not from any dislike, mere laziness.

41.—Yes.

42.—Yes, I am of opinion that at present some decided measure is wanted.

43.—Yes, it would be well received by the people, and those who might object would do so simply because they did not want to be vaccinated.

44.—No, none.

45.—No, it would not.

47.—Yes, it would.

50.—I see no objection, it is just what is wanted, and would be far preferable to the oppressive Quarantine laws.

51 & 52.—No, none; my opinions are all embodied in the draft I have read.

S. EDREMANESINGEM, ESQ.,

Member of the Legislative Council.

2.—Yes, I have.

3.—They have only partially answered.

6.—It gives much inconvenience and entails expense, especially to the poorer classes.

7.—Yes, they have.

9.—Generally disliked.

14.—The better classes, not the poorer.

16.—By the better sort of persons they are; for the poor, of course they get a comfortable home.

27.—Yes, the fear of such is a common cause.

32.—Yes, I think they ought to do so.

33.—I do not think it would.

34.—The more extensive spread of Vaccination.

39.—They do.

40.—Their thoughtlessness; no actual dislike.

42.—I am decidedly of that opinion.

43.—It would, if each class had its own Vaccinators.

44.—I think there would be no difficulty, provided each caste had its own Vaccinators.

45.—It would not interfere in any way whatever, if their own people were allowed to do it.

47.—I think it would be much better.

48.—It would be better.

50.—I have no objection whatever.

51.—Nor can I suggest anything better.

52.—And I do not see what improvement can be suggested.

A. PONAMBELAM, ESQ.,
Modeliar.

2.—Yes, I have.

3.—No, they have not answered the purpose, because I think Small Pox just as common now as before the law was established.

6.—Yes, they do, not only a very great unnecessary expense to Government, but much trouble and inconvenience to families.

7.—Very common.

9.—Yes, disliked by all.

10.—Yes, bribery is very common, because the men not being on a fixed establishment, they care only about pleasing the people.

14.—The poorer do not, the higher classes generally do admit of it.

17.—They complain of being deprived of the care and attention of their friends, and not being allowed to see their friends even just before dying, which I think very hard.

27.—Yes, a very common one, and the people are always ready to spend any money for concealment, rather than go to Hospital or be put in Quarantine.

32.—Yes, certainly; I should propose that removals take place at night, as during the day persons are frightened.

33.—No, I think not.

34.—I would suggest that a system of Vaccination be introduced by law, supposing the present Quarantine laws are done away with.

39.—They are acknowledged.

40.—Sometimes from indifference, but generally from a dislike to go to a public place to be vaccinated. If the Vaccinators went from house to house, every body would be vaccinated.

42.—It is really my candid opinion that such ought to be done; then there would be no complaint, and every body would be treated alike.

43.—By the majority it would, but of course there would be a few ignorant people, who might find fault.

44.—No.

45.—No, in no way whatever, there is nothing in our religion prohibiting such a thing.

47.—Yes, certainly, very much more so.

48.—Yes, if care was taken to appoint none but respectable people.

SOLOMON RODRIGOE MUTUKISTNA, ESQ.

1.—I am a native of this Island, have been in the public service about fifteen years. My present appointment is that of Interpreter to the Governor, and Government Translator; also head of the Christian Chitties.

2.—Yes.

3.—I think they have only partially answered, owing to the defects of the system.

7.—The watchers are paid by the parties placed under Quarantine, and are therefore less scrupulous in their conduct towards them. The laws are in other respects not strictly enforced.

9.—Yes, they are, they put the people to much inconvenience.

13.—My opinion, formed after consultation with more experienced persons, is, that the laws would be efficacious just in the degree that they were strictly enforced.

15.—I should say yes; though Quarantine in villages is obviously not so necessary as in towns, where houses are crowded.

16.—Yes, it is the cause of great distress, both to the parties removed and those witnessing the removal.

18.—Yes, for them as well as the public, if Quarantine can be enforced in the houses.

27.—Yes, very common.

32.—Yes.

38.—Yes.

39.—Yes, they do.

40.—Yes, from their carelessness.

42.—Yes, under severe penalties.

44.—None at all in my opinion.

45.—No, I think not.

OSENNA LEBBE AHAMADOE LEBBE MARKAR,
*Head Moorman, and two Moorish Bishops of Colombo.**

2.—Yes, I have.

3.—They have answered only partially.

6.—The inconveniences are great, and the expense also, besides, it creates great fear in the mind of a patient to know that a watcher is at the door.

7.—Yes, they have.

9.—Yes, the majority do not like them.

10.—Yes, from bribery and ignorance.

14.—The better classes do, but not the poorer.

17.—They complain of being separated from their dearest friends; that they do not get that care and attention they would receive from their own relations ; that they cannot see their friends ; and all being put together in one room.

27.—Yes, a common cause.

29.—Yes, many.

32.—That is necessary.

39.—They all know the beneficial effects of it.

40.—Yes, from mere carelessness, not from any dislike to the operation.

41.—Yes, then they repent of their folly and hasten to be vaccinated.

42.—Yes, it would be a most excellent and kind measure, because all would then be treated alike.

43.—Yes, they would, and they would be most ready to obey such a law.

44.—There can be no obstacle.

45.—It would not at all interfere with our religion, to make Vaccination compulsory; and if our children were done young, there could be no objection whatever, and we should like to have them done any time after twelve months, as before that they may be too feeble to

* The two Moorish Bishops were also present, and most fully concurred in the opinions expressed by the Headman; and further stated, that if the Quarantine laws were removed, the people would look upon compulsory Vaccination "as a blessing."

bear it; and there would be still less objection, if we had Moorish Vaccinators among us.

47 & 48.—Yes, that is desirable.

PACKIER MEERA LEBBE OEDOEMA LEBBE MARIKAR.

1.—I am second Head Moorman of Colombo, and a native of Ceylon.

2.—I have been employed under Government at intervals during the last twenty-six years.

3.—Yes.

4.—No, Quarantine has never been effectually enforced.

5.—Owing to the little dependence to be placed on the watchers, who cannot resist the temptation to grant indulgence for a consideration.

9.—The people dislike, and only submit to them, because they are ordered by Government.

13.—I think not, for fear predisposes to Small Pox during an epidemic of the disease.

15.—I cannot take upon myself to state, but I think Quarantine is not necessary in villages; and if necessary, it could not be enforced with certainty.

16.—It is the subject of constant and well-grounded complaint, people derive no benefit from the removal to Hospital, owing to the apprehensions created.

27.—Certainly.

32.—They would be necessary for the accommodation and care of poor and helpless people.

33.—No.

39.—Yes, I think there is a prevailing confidence in the efficacy of Vaccination to check, if not wholly prevent Small Pox.

40.—I think there is a certain amount of indifference abroad on the subject; but I also think that there is a want of confidence in the skill of the Vaccinators usually employed.

42.—Yes, such a law would be very useful.

44.—There would be no obstacle to it in my opinion ; it might be necessary in respect to the Moors, that respectable elderly persons should be employed as Vaccinators, belonging to their own class.

45.—No, if the above condition be observed.

PANJASAREBIDAHNE MATERE UNANSE,

Chief Priest of Cotan China.

3.—They have answered the purpose to a certain extent.

6.—There is a great deal of trouble to poor people.

7.—I have heard of instances.

9.—Generally disliked.

14.—Some do, the poorer do not.

16.—Most like remaining at home, rather than going to Hospital.

17.—Not receiving the attention of friends, &c. and they think the cases aggravated by being in Hospital.

27.—There are instances.

32.—Yes, I think so.

39.—Yes, they do.

40.—From mere thoughtlessness.

41.—Those who like are generally ready at all times.

42.—I would recommend it, as it does good to the whole community, and those who object would be few, and need not be cared for.

43.—There will be very little opposition, and if any it will soon subside.

44.—I think not; but I cannot speak positively about the interior, as the people are so ignorant. There would be no difficulty in the Maritime districts.

45.—Budhism tells us to do good.

47.—I think if such was done, there would be no opposition at all to Vaccination ; people would like it.

48.—If persons of respectability are not appointed, the people will not respect Vaccination.

TOBITTE UNANSE of RATMALANE,

Chief Priest of Galkisse.

9.—People do not like them.

16.—Yes, they do object. I think it is useful for poor people.

39.—Yes, they acknowledge the benefits.

42.—I would recommend it in preference to the Quarantine laws.

45.—Nothing in our religion against it.

DARMEKERTE MANGALEBIDAHNE,
Chief Priest of Cottah.

3.—I do not think they have.

6.—Yes.

7.—I have heard of instances.

9.—Generally, they are disliked.

14.—In the country they can.

16.—Those who can take care of their sick at home, are very averse to it.

17.—They are doubtful whether the patient will be attended to in Hospital; and being separated from friends.

27—Yes.

32.—They ought to be kept for the poor people.

34.—I think if Vaccination was more spread it would be better.

39.—The majority think it very good indeed.

40.—It is more from their idleness.

41.—When there is Small Pox, the people are desirous to be vaccinated.

42.—I would very much recommend it.

43.—The majority would, but a few ignorant people might object.

44.—There would be no opposition.

45.—Budhism does not prohibit anything that is good.

47.—It would be exceedingly good; it is very excellent; people would like it.

48.—Yes.

MAHAMADOE LEBBE SEYEDOE MERA LEBBE.
Head Moorman of Caltura.

2.—Yes, I have.

3.—They have not checked Small Pox.

6.—Yes, they do give much trouble and inconvenience to families.

7.—Yes. 9.—Yes, they are disliked very much.

14.—Only those of the rich classes; the poorer cannot separate the patient.

16.—Much complained of.

17.—Because they do not receive that care and attention that would be given in their own houses; and they are deprived of seeing their friends and relatives, which alarms the patients.

27.—Yes.

32.—Yes, they ought to be kept for the homeless, and the poor.

34.—I do not think any Quarantine laws necessary; and, perhaps, the spread of Vaccination might be useful.

39.—Yes, the majority do; those who do not, are very ignorant.

40.—Through indifference; some "low bred" people don't care about it.

41.—Yes, they vaccinate themselves readily then.

42.—Yes, I would ; I think it necessary.

43.—Yes, it would be so; and if the enlightened people said nothing against it, the ignorant would not find fault.

44.—No, none.

45.—There is nothing against it in our religion. Small Pox must be treated like any other disease; and we like our children done after they are twelve months old; nor would our social prejudices be interfered with.

47.—It would be an excellent arrangement, if one could be appointed to each class of people.

48.—Yes.

I think, each division should have a permanent Vaccinator, as the present numbers are far too few.

SEGOE MAHAMADOE LEBBE BAWA SAIB LEBBE.

1.—I am officiating Priest of the Mosque at Negombo. I am a native of the Island.

2.—Yes.

3.—I think not, for the disease may spread without contagion.

5.—There has been no difficulty in enforcing Quarantine.

9.—Some dislike, and others like the existing laws.

13.—The strict enforcement of Quarantine, would prevent its spread by contagion.

15.—I think not ; Small Pox is a visitation of God. You may confine it within a house, but it will still spread.

16.—Yes.

30.—Yes, in all cases where the parties are in condition to receive the best Medical treatment, and their usual comforts.

32.—Hospitals might be kept up for the poor, and such as cannot defray Medical charges.

34.—No.

38.—Yes ; but in respect to the Moors I should recommend the employment of Vaccinators of their own class.

39.—Yes. It would, however, be more effectual if the Vaccine lymph were applied to the leg instead of the arm.

40.—The indifference on the subject is not very great ; there is an unwillingness which is more difficult to be dealt with, and can only be removed by compulsory Vaccination, from several classes of the people.

42.—Yes. 44.—None at all. 45.—No.

JAYESUNDERE KIRI BANDA,
Korale of Attelleläm Korle.

2.—Yes.

3.—There has been no Small Pox in my district, and no Quarantine. I believe that Vaccination has been effectual to prevent Small Pox, for if people are attacked they are easily cured.

6.—None.

14.—In some instances they do, in others they are small.

39.—The majority consider that Vaccination is useless ; but the people who are better informed and more intelligent, consider it beneficial.

40.—Those who consider it useless do so from ignorance, but they have no actual dislike to Vaccination.

41.—No, the ignorant adduce it as an argument that Vaccination does not prevent the disease.

42.—I think it would be advisable to make Vaccination compulsory.

43.—The majority, as I said before, would not like this.

44.—None whatever.

45.—Not at all.

47.—Yes.

48.—I think so ; the native doctors would not object to carrying it on ; there are sometimes one, sometimes two or three in a *pattoo;* they are of all castes. But Vellalas would not be vaccinated by people of lower castes. The Vellalas are the best doctors and more numerous than other castes.

MARAMBE,

Korale of Kuruwitty Korle.

2.—I have not seen anything of the Quarantine laws ; I have only experience in Vaccination.

27.—There is no concealment of cases of Small Pox.

38.—I believe that Vaccination has checked Small Pox, as it does not now spread.

39.—The people do not all acknowledge the benefits of Vaccination, only a few.

40.—The people of intelligence believe it to be beneficial, the others are ignorant, but have no dislike to Vaccination ; they think it useless.

41.—The people are not more ready to be vaccinated when Small Pox prevails.

42.—It would be good to make it compulsory ; it would facilitate the completion of Vaccination on all, as many now avoid it.

43.—I don't think the people could dislike such a measure.

44.—There would be no difficulty.

45.—Not at all.

47.—I think so.

48.—The people would go more willingly to native doctors.

DON BARTHOLOMEW,
Modeliar.

2.—A little.

3.—It is of some use in towns; in the country people keep themselves separate, and put thorns at the entrance of their gardens to keep others away. There has been very little Small Pox in this district in my time.

6.—No expense, but people object to be removed from their houses.

7.—No.

9.—The cases have been very rare, but the watching in their own houses is not objected to.

16.—Yes.

17.—They do not like to be removed from their families, and away from proper care.

34.—*By conspicuously marking the door of the house.*

39.—Very few.

40.—They do not believe in the efficacy of Vaccination; the higher classes know by experience that it is beneficial.

41.—No they keep more aloof.

42.—This would be very advisable, for although not nominally, it is in a measure compulsory, and if made law it would facilitate the duties being performed by the headmen which is now difficult.

43.—I think not.

44.—None, it would be easier than at present.

45.—No.

47.—I think so.

48.—Decidedly so, as the people would put faith in them.

UDAGANGODA Mohandiram.

2.—I have had some little experience in the operation of Vaccination.

3.—I consider that it has checked the spread of Small Pox.

39.—Some think it is beneficial, the majority think it useless.

40.—They think it only keeps them from their work, and they dislike it because it gives them one or two days' fever and makes

them sick. People of higher classes object to being vaccinated by persons inferior to themselves, there has been no instance of this.

41.—No, not at all.

42.—Compulsory Vaccination would be better than the present system.

43.—I have doubts whether the people would like it.

44.—None.

45.—None. I don't think a priest would object to be vaccinated.

47.—It would be preferable.

48.—The people would more willingly go to the native practitioners, as they have more confidence in what they recommend.

MAHALPE UNANSE.

I have been a priest twenty years.

11.—I was never vaccinated, I don't think there is any objection to one being vaccinated, but a Budhist would do wrong in performing the act of Vaccination ; I might have it done without sin, and if another had my consent it would be no sin in him. It would not be wrong to do it to a man not a priest. We get bled by giving permission. I can't give an opinion whether Vaccination is beneficial or otherwise. If I thought it would prevent Small Pox I would be vaccinated; I have not sufficient faith in it.

TUNKEME,

Rattemahatmeya of Attekelan and Kolonna Korles.

2.—I have seen something of the working of Vaccination, I have seen no cases of Small Pox in my time.

3.—I think it has been checked by Vaccination.

39.—The majority do not think it of use, but the others think it is.

40.—The people have no particular objection to being vaccinated, but they are ignorant of its use ; they are not averse to the operation.

42.—It would be well to make Vaccination compulsory.

43.—The people cannot like to be forced to be vaccinated.

44.—There would be no difficulty in working such a measure.

45.—Not at all, but the priests would object to be vaccinated. I know no instance of a priest being vaccinated, I don't know that there is any religious scruple for this.

47.—I think so.

48.—Native doctors might get more people to come and be vaccinated; they would believe them if they said it was useful.

IDDEMALGODA Rattemahatmeya.

2.—I know nothing of Quarantine, as there has been no call for it.

27.—There is never any concealment of cases.

39.—No, they do not put faith in it, with a few exceptions.

40.—Both from indifference and a dislike to the operation, as it gives them the trouble of carrying their children to the place and inconveniencing them; they would not care for this if they believed in its efficacy.

41.—No, they make ceremonies.

42.—It should be compulsory, if the Vaccinators went to the people's houses and they refused, not otherwise. The Vaccinators could vaccinate many more, but as they are paid now they are careless; they should be paid by numbers.

43.—After a time the people would not object to the above plan.

44.—Compulsory Vaccination would be inconvenient to the Headmen and give them trouble; if they were vaccinated at their own houses there would be no trouble as no one would refuse.

45.—Not at all.

47.—It would.

48.—I think it would, provided they are of proper caste. Vellalas will take medicine from lower castes, but they will not allow any operation to be done by them; Vellalas will perform Vaccination on lower castes. It is the women of the higher castes that would object to a low caste vaccinator, the men would not so much care.

DON SIMON KURUPPU,

Korale of Kadewale Korle.

2.—There have been no cases of Small Pox in my Corle since I have been there.

39.—They do not, as they say those vaccinated are also attacked.

40.—They have no objection to be vaccinated, but would rather avoid it.

42.—It would be better to make Vaccination compulsory.

43.—As the people think it a great trouble now, they would not like it compulsory any more.

44.—None at all, there would be less difficulty than at present.

47.—This would be far preferable to the present plan.

48.—There are very few Singhalese doctors in this Corle, only Kattadias, the people would prefer their own people to do it on the spot.

DELKANDURE Mohandiram.

2.—Lately there have been cases of Small Pox in my pattoo, this is the first time since just after the accession. The cases lately were very mild, and guards were put at the houses.

3.—This prevented its spreading.

16.—I have never known of people being removed from their own homes.

27.—It is more concealed.

39.—Some do, some do not. I think it has been checked by Vaccination.

40.—This is from ignorance. On the former occasion many died, Vaccination had not then been introduced.

41.—A few do, not all.

42.—I would recommend it.

43.—The ignorant would not like, the others would.

44.—None whatever. 45.—No.

47.—Yes, it would.

48.—I think they would.

MUTTETTUGAMME,

Korale of Nawedoon Korle.

2.—There have been a very few cases of Small Pox in this Corle. They have been guarded only at one place on the high road. They

are usually taken from persons who have had the disease. The people themselves will not go near these infected houses or even to the villages.

16.—This has never been done.

39.—Those who are properly vaccinated, do not take the disease, and if they have good marks they are not afraid of going near infected places. Well informed people believe it is effectual, the ignorant do not.

41.—It makes no difference.

42.—It would be better to make it compulsory, otherwise all cannot be vaccinated.

44.—There would be no difficulty in carrying it out now; if the Vaccinators went to every man's house there would be less difficulty, but people don't like to travel to a distance for the purpose.

45.—None at all.

47.—It would be preferable.

48.—They would, but if native doctors are appointed, they should be of the higher caste; they would go to the houses of the lower castes.

SUMANGALE NAILE UNANSE,
Chief Priest of the Peak.

39.—Very few consider it beneficial.

40.—The people are ignorant of the benefits. I think it is beneficial; I remember a time, twenty-nine or thirty years ago, when many died of Small Pox, before Vaccination was introduced. The people don't take the trouble to think much about it.

41.—No.

42.—There would be no harm in compelling the people for their own good.

43.—No more than they do the present system.

44.—None.

45.—There is no religious objection whatever to the operation. The priest must be asked permission by the person who does it. This is not like shedding blood.

47.—People have more confidence in their doctors and Kattadias; and would more readily attend them.

GILIMALE BANDA.

2.—I have seen very little of Small Pox, except at Ratnapoora lately.

39.—I think Vaccination has been beneficial, but some people put no trust in it.

40.—They dislike giving their children to be vaccinated, but I don't know the reason, except that they will be hurt.

42.—It would be better to make it compulsory.

44.—None; if compulsory, all will be vaccinated. There would be no difficulty, if the Vaccinator went to peoples' houses, as the hamlets are very scattered, and the people have to go a long way.

47.—It would be easier for the people.

48.—There are native doctors, that people would prefer going to.

From E. L. MITFORD, ESQ.

Assistant Government Agent's Office,

No. 120. *Ratnapoora, 3d September,* 1851.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose certain examinations taken by me, in accordance with your letter of 9th August. Certain parties who were summoned for this purpose, not having yet attended, has prevented their being earlier sent.

This is, perhaps, of less consequence, as there appears to be, generally, a unanimity of opinion on the subject. There has been so little prevalence of the disease in this District, consequently an almost total absence of Quarantine, except in the immediate vicinity of Ratnapoora, that I was compelled to confine myself more especially to the questions on the subject of Vaccination.

I am confirmed in the opinion I already held, that the present system of Vaccination is very inefficient; and this is proved by the

numbers of adults that are vaccinated. The object of the present Vaccinators being, to retain their employment, which many of them would lose, if the Vaccination of the population (with the exception of infants) was completed. In consequence of this, there are constant complaints, and counter accusations of the Vaccinators and Headmen, against each other.

The present system of Vaccination is compulsory in reality; but not being legally so, it is attended with some difficulty; the imposition therefore of some slight fine, would greatly facilitate its working.

The persons examined are unanimous in opinion of the advantage of having their own Doctors as Vaccinators, who would go to their houses, instead of making them attend at a distance; and no doubt, it might answer under an *active* Superintendent, either European or Burgher.

There has been no Small Pox in this district, since the introduction of Vaccination, until the beginning of this year, when a few mild and modified cases appeared; but no death took place. It was introduced from the Maritime districts. It was only found necessary to transfer two strangers to a temporary Hospital. In the generality of the cases, the houses were put under a watch, it being found better to leave the people in the care of their own relations. It has now totally disappeared.

I have, &c.

(Signed) E. L. MITFORD,

Asst. Govt. Agent.

The Government Agent, Colombo.

C.

To His Excellency Sir George W. Anderson, K. C. B., *Governor and Commander in Chief, &c. &c. &c.*

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town and Gravets of Colombo.

Humbly Sheweth.

That your Excellency's humble Petitioners very respectfully beg leave to submit the following circumstances for your Excellency's indulgent consideration.

That the system of Quarantine (so called) as is now carried on in the Town and Gravets of Colombo, by placing two watchers at the door of the residence of a Small Pox Patient, to prevent ingress and egress, is ineffectual, dangerous, and highly distressing to the feelings of the other members of the patient's family.

Ineffectual. Inasmuch as the Quarantine which professes to prevent communication with the patient, and thereby avert contagion, is not enforced against Medical men. In certain cases their attendance on such patients in the cource of a day is frequent and unavoidable. If therefore an exception to the general rule could be made with respect to Medical men, without any apprehension of spreading the disease, the same argument, it is humbly presumed, will, with equal force, apply to others. On the other hand, what possible advantage could be gained by Quarantine, when it cannot prevent flies from alighting upon a Small Pox patient, which they are prone to, and afterwards upon passengers in the street. Quarantine, to be effectual, must guard against this species of inoculation, otherwise it will continue to entail useless expense upon the Government, and peculiar hardship upon the people. This hardship, however, must be felt to be described. Quarantine has virtually driven away the father,

sons and daughters, from their cheerless homes, leaving the agonizing mother to tend upon her helpless child. No communication is permitted between them; her sorrows and wants are made known through the unnatural medium of a Medical man, who enjoys an immunity which the husband and father is cruelly deprived of. Again, this Quarantine is a contradiction, as Small Pox patients are removed through the streets of the Town to the Hospital at Marandahn, hence it will appear that the so-called Quarantine is anything but a preventative measure.

Dangerous. It is very natural to conclude that when a person is taken ill of the Small Pox, the consciousness that his parents or friends are at hand to attend upon him and to administer to his wants, will tend to lessen those dire apprehensions which that dreadful contagion generally creates in the mind of one so unfortunately infected, while such composure of mind, so essential in every case of sickness, more especially in this, will contribute to enhance his cure. Deprive him of this, of which instances are not wanting, his dreadful forebodings may be easily imagined, and the result as easily calculated upon.

Independent of the circumstances briefly adverted to in the two preceding paragraphs, it will readily occur to your Excellency's generous mind, that the removal of the infected patient's relatives from their homes must be attended with inconvenience and expense, which petitioners can ill afford. Fathers and sons employed under Government, must desert their homes to attend to their public duties, or abide the alternative of being confined to the house, and thus force the Government, as it were, to share in the inconvenience which this Quarantine entails. But their sense of duty has marked for them a different line of conduct. They have voluntarily abandoned their homes and all that is dear to them to attend to their public duties. But the situation of the poor mechanic or daily labourer is different; his earnings are precarious, and to him death is far more preferable than this unpopular Quarantine. He keeps his solitary vigil in the outer verandah or street, while his wife and daughters, who hitherto contributed to the maintenance of the family, though

in excellent health, are confined to the house, and deprived of those means, because unfortunately one helpless child is infected. Your Excellency's Petitioners have not the heart to enter into a minute detail of all the privations and misery this cruel and highly unpopular Quarantine entails; but trust Your Excellency will have already seen from what has been stated, that it does not and cannot work well, however noble and humane were the motives which dictated it.

Since Petitioners have alluded to the removal of Small Pox patients through the streets of the Town, to the Marandahn Hospital, they cannot do better, than respectfully submit for Your Excellency's indulgent consideration, the following sentiments of a Medical man of long practice in Ceylon, who, from his situation in life, and practical experience, is particularly qualified to give an opinion on the subject.

"But the most lamentable feature in the cases, is the compulsory removal upon warrant, of persons affected with Small Pox to Hospital. In this manner, parents are torn from their families, and children from their parents. Poor, timid creatures, who have not previously left the street in which they were born, are thus dragged away, uttering the most piteous screams, and placed amongst a crowd of strangers, some probably covered with the same loathsome disease, which the new-comer perhaps sees for the first time, and then imagines himself to be in the same condition; and others, who have no personal regard for those whom they nominally attend upon, for the purpose of receiving payment. It is impossible to conceive any thing more injurious to an individual labouring under Small Pox, than treatment like this, which most often proves fatal, in cases that would, under different circumstances, have recovered. The depressing influence to which a patient is exposed, at the very time he requires all the aid that affection and sympathy can afford, to enable him to resist the lowering effects of the disease, not only render recovery extremely problematical, but bring about a fatal termination. No danger to the community, even though it could be thereby averted, would justify such a penalty upon those whom Providence

may be pleased to afflict. No Government, no Society, has a right to impose Capital Punishment—for to this it really amounts—upon those on whom Providence has laid its hands. A Hospital is all very well for those who are destitute or friendless, and who choose to go to it; but ought not to be converted into a place of punishment, or an instrument of death. The proper way to view this matter is, for each to suppose the case to be his own, and then to ask himself how he should like, if afflicted with Small Pox, to be dragged away from the affectionate and solacing care of his family; or to see his wife or child torn from him, and taken to this charnel house."

Under the foregoing circumstances, Your Excellency's humble Petitioners earnestly entreat, that it may graciously please Your Excellency to do away with the present system of Quarantine; and the practice of removing Small Pox patients to the Hospital, allowing the poor and friendless to avail themselves of the fostering care of the Government, which that Hospital would seem to afford; for which kind act, the Petitioners, as in duty bound

Will ever pray. *

Colombo, 26th March, 1851.

To His Excellency Sir George William Anderson, *Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the British Settlements and Territories in the Island of Ceylon, with the Dependencies thereof, &c. &c. &c.*

The humble Petition of the undersigned Mahomedan inhabitants of Jaffna.

May it please Your Excellency,

That from the time of Dutch Government, up to the period the British took possession of this Island, which was probably in the year 1815, the Small Pox though made its appearance, it was treated with that care and attention, which the patients deserved. That from 1815, up to the present period, the disease never made its ap-

* Vide Dr. Fergusson's letter to Government, p. 31.

pearance among the Petitioners tribes: but unhappily it has, during last two months, appeared in the village in which the Petitioners reside; and it is without distinction either male or female, aged or young, when attacked, is dragged against his or her inclination by force, and cast into miserable huts, temporarily erected by Government near the sea-shore, as if beasts would be treated, without mercy, and placed under the unkind treatment of a couple of coolies, without even allowing the nearest relatives to visit the patients.

That in case of death, either relatives or friends are not allowed to bury the corps, according to the religious rites which your Petitioners profess, the only indulgence given is, by allowing 3 or 4 persons previously attacked with the said disease, which restriction greatly interferes, more particularly to the Mahometan Religion, as well as to Mahometan customs and usages, and which prohibition really is a grievance, which grievance is insupportable by your Petitioners, under the following facts, to wit;—

1.—As regards the Religion of custom, which your Petitioners profess, their women are not allowed to be seen by other persons, but by their parents, and husbands, and not allowed to have access, even to the neighbouring dwellings; and these poor innocent creatures, when visited by the disease, are dragged and placed under the care of strangers, as if rats, are unfortunately caught under the jaws of cats; which circumstances, is indeed more dreadful and painful than the suffering of the malady, if properly termed it is ten times or twenty times more dreadful and more painful.

2dly.—That, when males or females, are in point of death, and with a view of their souls be conveyed to Heaven, the Mahometans with the aid of their Priest, invoke the mercy of the Lord, with humble and earnest prayers, and which is most strictly enjoined by their religion; these acts are disallowed upon those unfortunate beings and are taken and buried, as if beasts, would be treated under such cases.

3dly.—The existing practice is, that in case of death, the corps are to be washed and attired and placed in a litter and carried to the Mosque, followed by the Priest, relatives and friends, reciting prayers,

and on reaching the Mosque, the corps laid there, until all the ceremonies required by the Mahometan religion are performed, and then the corps consigned to the grave: to effect these ceremonies, no less than 30 or 40 individuals are strictly required, and it is a matter of impossibility that 3 or 4 individuals could perform the required ceremonies; and the Petitioners beg to submit these matters for Your Excellency's kind consideration.

4thly.—In default of performing these ceremonies, and even of one instance, "the soul could not go to Heaven, and those that have neglected to perform these ceremonies, must stand responsible on the day accountable." This is a doctrine which the religion teaches, the Petitioners therefore tremble under these considerations.

5thly.—The Petitioners wife and children, are unnecessarily dragged without being allowed to give up their last breath in their comfortable abode and houses, built by themselves and their ancestors, and cast into miserable and wretched huts, and where they are tormented; and it is also to be conceived by Your Excellency, of comfortable and secure their dwellings, could be only from supposition, their women, should be seen by strangers.

6thly.—The most painful circumstances among all these, that a child whose mother is not attacked with the Small Pox, and the child, being attacked, the poor creature is snatched from the bosom of its affectionate mother, as if a chicken would be suddenly taken and removed by a kite; and there are being no proper person, to take care the child, the consequence would be fatal, without any hope of his returning back to its disconsolate mother, from which circumstance, many mothers are deranged, and subject even to death; and the Petitioners most humbly beg to solicit Your Excellency's kind attention to this point.

7thly.—Another fact is, persons dying in these miserable huts, there is no opportunity for them to make their last Will, because it becomes necessary, that their friends and relatives should be present on that occasion, and notwithstanding this circumstances, they cannot even express what is due to them, and what they are indebted to others.

8thly.—As regards the customs and usages which prevail among the Petitioners, and their women, should Your Excellency be pleased to understand, a reference to the Mahometan Priest, who resided at Colombo, would explain, and besides these facts, an enquiry at Colombo, would also make Your Excellency to conceive, what are the measures adopted in cases of Small Pox; and besides this, if this Petition should be referred for report to the Government Agent, who will not make any favorable report, under the impression, that the measures which he adopted, would be frustrated; and the Petitioners, therefore, most humbly beseech, that Your Excellency would not refer this Petition to him; but, should a report be necessary for Your Excellency's information, in that case, the Petitioners would beg that a reference to the members of the Council be made.

9thly.—When a person is convicted of a high crime, he is sentenced by the Supreme Court, to suffer death, even such a culprit, according to his profession, his Priest used to visit him in the Gaol, where he receives religious instructions, and his friends and relatives are allowed to visit him there, and after he is hanged and loose his life, his corps is allowed to be burried, according to the religious rites he professed; but persons who are visited by the afflictive hands of Providence, are not allowed to enjoy these previleges, which is a most lamentable circumstance, as Your Excellency may conceive.

10thly.—Another fact is, persons who are attacked with Small Pox are conveyed to the miserable huts in question, from a distance of 10 or 20 miles, in a bullock cart or other conveyance, from which the unfortunate patients not only suffer, but the passengers on the roads, are, at their sight, frightened; and the malady makes its appearance upon those persons also; and further, when persons are attacked with the disease and are allowed to confine themselves at home, it would not only secure their health and comforts, also prevent in increasing the disease, and in the other hand, it would tend to prevent the enormous expense, which Government unnecessarily undergo, and your Excellency may feel that this statement is founded upon fact.

11thly.—That persons when attacked with this malady may also feel that they are to be removed to these miserable huts, the impression must be very painful, because, he may feel also, that he is about to leave his parents and friends, wife and children, there, the diseaes increases, and his mind is troubled and tormented, and there the deaths comes on most speedily than it could otherwise be; his relations, wife and children, walk about the street, lamenting his case; and although Government has laid out a vast sum of money, and may probably think, it might have its desired effect, it falls very severely upon the poor inhabitants; it is therefore most humbly and most earnestly solicited, that your Excellency would feel justified to put an end to the measures now adopted, and relieve the poor Petitioners, their wifes and children and other persons, who are labouring under similar circumstances.

12thly.—Your Excellency may feel convinced on reference to the accounts of this year, what a vast sum of money has been unnecessarily thrown out, on account of Small Pox, which occurred this year at Jaffna, and it may also appear to your Excellency, that such a sum of money has been laid out by Government to no beneficial purpose, but to incur deaths: how painful it is, to reflect upon these subjects!

13thly.—The most lamentable disease is Cholera; and when this disease made its appearance, it carried in a single day 10 or 20 persons from one and a same house, but the Small Pox compared to Cholera is not so malignant; and even when Cholera made its appearance, Government laid out a vast sum of money to prevent its circulation, the question is whether did they succeed? and answer to the question, they never succeeded; and the conclusion to be drawn is, that the money thus laid out was to no purpose; the malady which comes from the Providence, to prevent which how absurd it is on the part of Government to adopt steps, and when Cholera appeared the patients were allowed to remain in their homes and two watchers only were placed here and there to avoid communications, but the Small Pox, compare it to the Cholera, being much inferior, and persons who are attacked with the same are by force snatched off from

their comfortable home and thrown into miserable and wretched huts to be there tormented and ultimately to suffer death. The petitioners, under these painful circumstances, cannot but grasp Your Excellency's body, feet and fingers, imploring to rescue the poor Petitioners, their wives and children, from being dragged to that place of torment.

14thly.—Should Your Excellency desire to be informed whether the houses of the Petitioners are adapted and suited to keep the patients for treatment who are attacked with the Small Pox, we most humbly pray that Your Excellency may not feel inclined to obtain the information from the Government Agent or other Civil Officers in Jaffna, because it cannot be expected that the Agent would afford correct informations, as the Petitioners have addressed this Petition to Your Excellency ; and if Your Excellency have no objection to refer the matter to some respectable people here, they would undoubtedly give proper and correct information ; and the Petitioners further pray, that some trustworthy persons be sent out from Colombo for this purpose.

15thly.—The Petitioners further beg to submit to Your Excellency's information, that when persons are attacked with Small Pox in Colombo, they are allowed to remain in their habitation under Medical treatment, and watchers are kept by Government with a view of preventing communication. The houses in which the Petitioners live are similar to those houses, occupied by the Mahometans and free from all impurities, and it astonishes the Petitioners to find that in one Colony different regulations and orders to prevail ; if the regulations and orders which are prevalent in Colombo, should also be enforced in Jaffna, it would indeed secure the interest of the Petitioners, and prevent on the part of the Government, vain and unnecessary expenses, and your Petitioners have applied to the Government Agent here to grant the similiar indulgence, which he refused ; and which refusal creates the most painful feelings in the hearts of the Petitioners ; and besides these facts, in the time of Dutch Government there were some restrictions as regarded the profession of religion, but British Government being so impartial and just in the administration of justice, have granted to every

individual the privilege to profess his or their religion, as it may suit him or them ; but as regards the patients who are thrown into those miserable huts, are deprived of the benefit of their religion which they profess. Touching these grievances, the Petitioners have forwarded a Petition to Your Excellency on the 1st of this month, signed by upwards of 500 persons. The Petitioners humbly consider themselves justly entitled to claim the favour and protection of Government, as they are its faithful subjects.

Under the foregoing circumstances the Petitioners humbly and most earnestly pray, that Your Excellency will be graciously pleased to take into consideration the Petition which was forwarded on the 1st of this month, in connection with this Petition, and grant the similar indulgence enjoyed by the Mahometans at Colombo, to wit, that the Petitioners be allowed to retain their patients in their respective dwellings, and render them such medical treatment as well as to bestow such religious instructions as regards their souls ; and further the Petitioners most humbly crave that such other relief as Your Excellency may deem fit to render, towards the good of the suffering Petitioners.

Jaffnapatam,
22nd September 1851. [No. 1808.]

No. 263. *Principal Civil Medical Officer's Office,*
Colombo, 30th September 1851.

Sir,

With reference to Petition No. 1808, forwarded to me for report I have the honor to acquaint you for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that I transmitted it to the Superintendent of Vaccination at Jaffna, and take the liberty to enclose his statement on the subject.

I beg respectfully to observe, that I fully concur in opinion, that granting Quarantine in cases of Small Pox, except under favourable and particular circumstances, is unadvisable; and that when performing the duties of Superintendent of Vaccination at Kandy, my general practice was to remove the affected from the unaffected and place the former in the Small Pox Hospital. By strictly pursuing this

course, the disease was stopped in the Province in course of a few months, although it prevailed to a great extent in the town, and to a distance of several miles in every direction throughout the country.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant.

ANDREW FERGUSSON, M. D.

Principal Civil Medical Officer.

The Hon'ble

The Colonial Secretary.

No. 111. *Jaffna, 23d September,* 1851.

SIR,

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 18th instant requesting my opinion on a Petition presented to His Excellency the Governor from certain inhabitants of this place, praying for the adoption of a system of Quarantine in their own houses, with cases of Small Pox, instead of removal to Hospital as now enforced.

As suggested in your communication, I have submitted the Petition to Mr. Dyke, who informs me, that he has already received one to the same purport, and that his view on the subject is, that Quarantine generally is simply "unadvisable."

I cannot but consider the Agent's idea the correct one in which this important measure must be regarded; for, though prepared to admit that much distress, inconvenience, anxiety, and perhaps even as stated in the Petition, loss of caste, result in some instances to the patient and his friends by removal to Hospital; still, looking further through the matter, there cannot arise a doubt, but that the community at large are infinitely the gainers by this step being adopted, and that the sick themselves suffer a lower per centage of mortality than would they if left in their own homes. Crowded as these generally are, with bad ventilation, and improper diet, the number of cases would be materially augmented, their virulence increased, and the proportion of deaths higher in a considerable degree.

The native houses, too, rarely admit of such Quarantine being placed over them, as the character of Small Pox requires, and even supposing it established, I apprehend with you the difficulty of keeping it complete.

The expense to Government would be a serious item, and would involve the employment of a staff of native Practitioners to attend to the cases in various directions.

Under these circumstances I am of opinion, that Quarantine should form, not the rule, but the exception; to be granted only in rare cases, when it would appear to the judgment of a Medical Officer that it might be enforced without detriment to the community, or disadvantage to the patient and his friends, and where the respectability or position of the affected individual gave promise of good faith towards keeping his part of the indulgence.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. LIONEL COWEN,
Supt. of Vaccn.

The Principal Civil
Medical Officer.

To His Excellency SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, K. C. B., *Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Ceylon, and its Dependencies, &c. &c.*

The humble Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Jaffna, now trading at Colombo.

Sheweth,

That the Petitioners beg respectfully to submit to Your Excellency's humane consideration, that when persons, who were vaccinated or not, are unfortunately seized with Small Pox at Jaffna, in or out of the town, they are instantly, on report being made thereof, removed from their place of abode, to the Hospital, within the gravets of Jaffna, and there placed under the care of strangers.

That the class of people, to which the Petitioners belong, had never obstructed the execution of the order of the proper authorities, whenever a case of Small Pox appeared amongst them, but on the contrary, submitted to being removed; although that thereby, the

peculiar circumstances of their custom and religion, were quite disregarded.

That the Petitioners beg also to state, that according to their custom, a female cannot appear before a stranger; in fact, she may not appear before any body else but her husband and father. The removal to the Hospital, therefore, of female patients, brings on them great dishonor, and creates alarm in them, which of themselves are sufficient to cause death, although the disorder itself may not be of a malignant kind.

That the Petitioners have seen, that persons affected with Small Pox at Colombo, are placed under Quarantine in their own houses, until their recovery. However inconvenient this mode may also be, yet, as it is thereby intended to secure against the contagion, it is in every respect far preferable to the removal of patients to Hospitals.

The Petitioners, therefore, most humbly and earnestly pray, that Your Excellency may be graciously pleased to take the foregoing into favorable consideration, and extend the indulgence of Quarantine to the inhabitants of Jaffna also.

For which, the Petitioners, as in duty bound,

Will ever pray.

D.

The following are the various Small Pox, and Quarantine Ordinances and Regulations now in force throughout the Island. It has been deemed advisable to append them to this Report, in consequence of frequent reference being made to them in the preceding pages.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS We have been informed that on the appearance of the Small Pox in any part of these Settlements the Inhabitants thereof leave their Homes to the great damage of their own Property and to the danger of their Lives.

We hereby give Notice, that on the appearance or likehood of appearance of that disorder in any part of these Settlements, We have empowered & enjoined the Worshipful the Dessaves, & in their absence, the Magistrates of the Districts, to send into the Villages, so threatened, medical assistance, by which it will be made perfectly safe for the Inhabitants to remain in their own houses, as all communication with infected persons will be cut off, and the sick treated with all tenderness & care which their case requires : and We exhort the people who may be in the neighbourhood thereof, to continue without apprehension their usual occupations in their usual residence; assuring them that their health and safety is the constant object of our care, and that they may rely with confidence on the measures which We have taken to protect them.

And We furthermore prohibit, under pain of Our severest displeasure, any Headman from leaving his village or district when the

Small Pox makes its appearance there, & declare that on conviction of his having deserted the people under his charge in a season which so much requires his presence, he will be degraded from his rank and office, and otherwise severely punished according to the exigency of the case.

Given at Batticaloa, the 7th day of September, 1800.

By Order of the Governor,

(Signed) Wm. Boyd,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

FREDERIC NORTH,

Whereas We have received authentic Information that the Plague has broke out in different parts of Egypt, and whereas there is reason to expect that some part of the army of India returning from that country, may touch at this Island, We, taking into our most serious consideration the fatal consequences that might ensue from that disease being introduced into these settlements, have resolved to guard against that danger by every means in our power.

And We do therefore ordain, direct and command, that from and after the date hereof, all and every Ship or Vessel of whatever description, which shall arrive in any of the Ports of this Island, or on the coasts thereof, shall be subject to the following regulations and restrictions.

First, when it shall be known that any Ship, Doney or other Vessel has arrived in any Port of these Settlements, or on the coasts thereof, no Boat shall on any account put off from the shore to such Ship or Vessel, excepting the boat of the Master Attendant (if there be one at the place) or a boat sent by the Commandant, or other chief Magistrate of the place, whom We will cause to be furnished with special instructions for his or their guidance.

Secondly, no Boat shall be permitted to come on shore from any

Ship, Doney, or other Vessel, arriving at any Port of this Island, or on the coasts thereof; nor any person whatever from on board any such Ship, Doney, or other Vessel, shall land under any pretence whatsoever, until they shall have obtained permission to that effect from the Master Attendant (if there be one at the place) or from the Commandant, or other principal Magistrate.

Thirdly, any person offending against these regulations, and going alongside or on board of any Ship, Doney, or other Vessel, arriving at any Port in this Island, or on the coast thereof, shall incur the penalty of forfeiture of the boat in which such person may approach and go alongside of any such Ship, Doney, or other Vessel, besides such farther penalty, fine, imprisonment, or corporal punishment, as the nature and circumstances of the case may require.

And whereas we have deemed it expedient to establish temporary Lazarettos at Colombo, Trincomalie, and Galle, for the reception of persons who may arrive from any Port in the Red Sea, or coast of Arabia, and for the reception of any goods, wares, or merchandise brought by any Ship, Doney, or other Vessel, from any port or ports as aforesaid, there to remain during the performance of their Quarantine, we do strictly forbid and prohibit all persons whatsoever from entering these Lazarettos, except by permission of the Medical superintendents; under whom we have placed the care of the above said Lazarettos, and to whom we have given such instructions in that behalf, as we have judged most likely to prevent all danger to the Inhabitants of this Island.

And as it has pleased Divine Providence hitherto to preserve this country, and all India, from so dreadful a calamity; we hope and trust that the same mercy will still protect us; but that no human means may be neglected for the prevention of the contagion, we have published this our Proclamation, and we are sure that a due sense of personal safety, as well as of duty, will induce all who live under our Government to observe, and cause to be observed to the utmost of their ability, such regulations as we have promulged, and may see occasion to promulge on a subject so important to their own well-being, we having resolved to enforce them with rigour, and to cause

all contravention to them to be punished with the promptitude and severity which the public security requires. *

Given at Colombo, the 23d Day of June, 1802.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) ROBERT ARBUTHNOT,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

By Order of the Council,

(Signed) GEORGE ARBUTHNOT,
Sec. to the Council.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

REGULATION No. 2—1820.

To prevent the spreading of Small Pox within these settlements.

1. Whereas it is the duty of Government to prevent, in as far as is possible, the spreading of Small Pox in these settlements;

2. It is therefore declared and enacted, by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that it shall and may be lawful for any Collector, Provincial Judge, Agent of Government, Sitting Magistrate, or Justices of the Peace, and such officers are hereby required (subject to any instructions from Government they may receive), on receiving notice that any person within the district or jurisdiction of any of them respectively, has been seized with Small Pox, instantly, by warrant under his hand, directed to such person or persons whom he shall select, to cause such person to be removed from any place where he or she may be, to a proper, convenient, and separate building, to be provided by the Collector, or Agent of Government, and to detain such person there, under proper care of persons who have already had the disorder, or have been effectually vaccinated, until such infected person shall be completely cured.

3. And it is further enacted, that any person or persons, having had the Small Pox, or having been effectually vaccinated, who shall disobey, neglect, or obstruct the execution of the order of such Collector, Provincial Judge, Agent of Government, Sitting Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, shall be punished by fine, or imprisonment, at the discretion and according to the extent of jurisdiction of such

* Embodied in subsequent Customs Ordinances.

Court or Magistrate, before whom any such person shall be convicted.

4. And it is further enacted, that Collectors, Provincial Judges, Agents of Government, Sitting Magistrates, or Justices of the Peace, shall, in every instance where they find it necessary to act under this Regulation, report the same to Government.*

Given at Colombo, this Sixth day of March, 1820.

By Order of the Council,
(Signed) WM. GRANVILLE,
Secy. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,
JOHN RODNEY,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
(Signed) GEO. LUSIGNAN,
Secy to Kand. Provinces.

REGULATION No. 6.—1820.

For the better collection of Import and Export Duties, &c., and for prohibiting the debarkation of persons having Small Pox or other contagious disorders, from vessels arriving in any Port in this Island.

38. No person shall be landed from any merchant ship or vessel arriving at the Ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalie, until the same shall have been visited by the Master Attendant, or other person, duly deputed in writing by him, and a certificate delivered by the Master, that no one on board is labouring under Small Pox, or other contagious disease, whereupon an acknowledgment in writing shall be delivered by the Master Attendant to the master of the vessel, stating that he has examined into the matter, and is satisfied with the truth of the master's certificate—nor shall any person be suffered to land from any doney in the said ports, nor from any merchant ship, vessel or doney, in any other port or place of this Island, until the master or tindal thereof, shall have reported

* Vide Regulation No. 20, page 172.

to the Custom Master, that there is no one on board the same labouring under Small Pox or other contagious disease, and shall have obtained a certificate thereof from the said Custom Master. And the breach of this law, or the wilful delivery of a false report, shall subject the said master or tindal to a fine not exceeding five hundred rixdollars, and to be imprisoned till the same is paid, and the person or persons who shall land before such certificate is obtained, shall be also subject to similar punishment.

39. When the Master Attendant or Custom Master is informed that one or more persons on board of the vessel are labouring under such disease as above mentioned, he shall report the same, if at Colombo, to the Chief Secretary to Government, and at outstations, to the Collector, who in concert with the Principal Medical Officer of the District, will adopt such measures as the case may require, to prevent communication between the vessel and the district, or for the relief of the patient; and report the same forthwith to Government for its orders. *

REGULATION No. 20—1820.

For the better security of His Majesty's subjects against the contagion of Small Pox.

1. Whereas it is necessary to establish some certain method, by which the existence of Small Pox in any part of this Island may be immediately made known to Government, in order that the rules prescribed by the Second Regulation of the current year may be effectually and promptly enforced;

2. It is hereby enacted by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor in Council, That every householder, in whose house the disorder shall appear, by any member of his or her family, servant, lodger, or temporary resident therein, being affected therewith, shall with the least possible delay, make the fact known to the constable or police vidahn of the village or division: or where no such officers shall have been appointed, to some other headman of the said village or division. And such constable, police vidahn, or headman, shall

* Vide Ordinance No. 5 of 1837.

immediately on receiving such notice, report the same to the nearest Collector, Sitting Magistrate, or Agent of Government.

3. And it is hereby further enacted, That the breach of this Regulation by any constable, police vidahn, headman, or other individual, shall be punishable as a misdemeanour, and according to the discretion and jurisdiction of the Court or Magistrate before which the offender may be tried.

Given at Colombo, this Sixteenth day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty.

By Order of the Council,
(Signed) Wm Granville,
Secy. to Council.

By the Lieutenant Governor's Command,
(Signed) John Rodney,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

To be proclaimed in the Kandyan Provinces.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor,
(Signed) Geo. Lusignan,
Secy. Kand. Province.

REGULATION No. 9—1825.

For repealing all former Laws relating to the collection of Customs, &c., and also for preventing the Introduction of any pestilential or contagious disease into this Island. *

71. And it is further enacted, That on any Merchant ship, square rigged vessel, sloop or schooner arriving at the Ports of Colombo, Galle, and Trincomalie, the same shall be visited by the Master Attendant, or some person duly authorized by deputation under the hand of such Master Attendant, for the purpose of inspecting vessels and reporting on the health of the persons on board the same, and such Master Attendant or other visiting Officer shall require from the Master of the vessel, a certificate in writing that no one on board is labouring under Small Pox or any other contagious disease, and on receiving the same, and otherwise if he see occasion, satisfying

* Repealed by Ordinance No. 5 of 1837.

himself of the truth thereof, such Master Attendant or other visiting officer shall deliver to the Master of the vessel an acknowledgment in writing, stating that he has examined into the matter and is satisfied with the truth of the master's certificate, and thereafter and not till then, it shall be lawful for any person to land at any of the said Ports from any Merchant ship, square rigged vessel, sloop or schooner ; and in respect to Doneys arriving at the said Ports, or any Merchant ships, vessels or Doneys arriving in any other Ports or place of this Island, it shall not be lawful for any person to land therefrom until the Master or Tindal of such vessel or Doney shall have reported to the Collector of Customs or Assistant Custom Master, that there is no one on board the same labouring under Small Pox or other contagious disease, and until such Master or Tindal shall have obtained a certificate thereof from the said Collector or Assistant Custom Master, and that any Master or Tindal who shall himself land before the vessel shall have been visited in the Ports of Colombo, Trincomalie or Galle, or who shall give to the Master Attendant, visiting Officer, or Collector or Assistant Custom Master, a false Certificate or report of the state of the health of his Crew, or suffer any one to land from his vessel or Doney till the Certificate required by this Regulation shall have been delivered, and any person who shall land from any such vessel or Doney before such Certificate shall have been delivered, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Fifty Pounds, at the discretion and according to the usual Jurisdiction of the Court before whom the Offence may be tried; and to be imprisoned till the same is paid.

72. And it is further enacted, That whensoever it shall appear to the Master Attendant or Collector of Customs or Assistant Custom Master, that one or more persons on board of any vessel are labouring under any such contagious disease as is abovementioned, he shall report the same, if at Colombo, to the Chief Secretary to the Government, and at outstations to the Collector of the District, which last mentioned Officer in concert with the principal Medical Officer of the District, will adopt such measures as the case may require, to prevent communication between the vessel and the District or

for the relief of the sick, and report the same forthwith to Government for its orders.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 21st January, 1834.

SIR,

Having laid before the Governor your letter of the 14th instant, I am directed to inform you, that the Governor approves of your proposal, that all persons admitted into the public Hospitals, and all persons committed to Prison under any criminal sentence should be vaccinated, if they do not bear satisfactory marks of Small Pox; or the Vaccine disease. Instructions have accordingly been given to the several Fiscals, and you will be good enough to give the necessary directions as far as relates to your department.

I have, &c.

(Signed) P. ANSTRUTHER.

The Principal Civil Medical Officer
and Supt. General of Vaccination.

ORDINANCE No. 5.—1837.

An Ordinance to amend the laws relating to the Ports and Customs, &c.

89. And it is further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for the Master of any Ship or Vessel, except Dhoneys, arriving at any Port or Place of this Island, or any person on board thereof, to communicate with the Shores, or with any other Ship, or with any Boat from any other Ship or from the Shore, or for such Master to allow any Person on Board so to do, until such Ship arriving as aforesaid shall have been visited, and a Certificate of Health granted by the Health Officer, and the Health flag shall have been hoisted at the head of the main or loftiest Mast of the Ship in manner hereinafter mentioned, under a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds for every such offence. And if it shall be proved that any malignant Disease of a contagious or infectious nature did, within the knowledge of the Master or other Person so offending, actually prevail on Board the said Ship, or if such Ship shall have been placed under Quarantine at the time when such Communication or attempt at Commu-

nication took place, every such Master or other person so offending or aiding, assisting and abetting in such communication or attempt, shall be subject to perform Quarantine, and shall be liable on conviction thereof to be punished for a Misdemeanour.

90. And it is further enacted, That the Masters or Tindals of all Dhoneys or Boats arriving at any Port or Place in this Island shall, with the least possible delay, attend at the Custom House of such Port and sign a Declaration of Health and obtain a Certificate from the Health Officer as required by this Ordinance; and if any Master or Tindal aforesaid, shall without reasonable cause, neglect or delay to obtain such Certificate of Health as aforesaid, or if any other Person on Board of such Dhoney or Boat shall land or communicate, or attempt to land or communicate with any Ship or Dhoney, or with any Boat from any Ship or Dhoney or from the Shore, until such Certificate of Health shall have been granted, every Master or Tindal or other Person so offending or aiding, assisting or abetting in such communication or attempt, shall be liable to a Penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds, or Imprisonment with or without hard Labour; and if it shall be proved that at the time of such Communication or attempt, any Malignant Disease of a contagious or infectious nature did within the knowledge of the Master or Tindal or other Person so offending, actually prevail on board the said Dhoney or Boat, the said Master, Tindal or other Person so offending, and every Person aiding, assisting, or abetting in such Communication or attempt, shall be subject to perform Quarantine, and be liable moreover to be punished upon Conviction thereof, for a Misdemeanour.

91. And it is further enacted, That on the arrival of any Ship or Vessel, except Dhoneys, at any Port or Place in the Island, the Health Officer shall with the least possible delay go alongside such Vessel, and keeping to the windward thereof shall hand up a printed Declaration of Health according to the form D. hereunto annexed; and if the Master of such Vessel shall feel himself authorized, from the perfect state of Health of every person on Board, to sign the said Declaration, then and in that case it shall be lawful for the said Health Officer on receiving such Declaration duly signed by the said Master, to grant a Certificate of Health according to the form E.

hereunto annexed, when the Captain or Master shall hoist the Union Jack or Flag of the Nation to which the Vessel may belong, at the Head of the main or loftiest Mast in such Vessel, as the Health Flag.

92. And it is further enacted, That if any Master or Tindal of any Ship, Dhoney or Boat arriving at any Port or Place in this Island, shall sign the Declaration of Health as required by the preceding Clauses of this Ordinance, and it shall subsequently appear that any malignant Disease of a contagious or infectious nature had shewn itself on Board of such Ship, Dhoney or Boat, during her Voyage to this Island, or did actually prevail on board the said Ship, Dhoney or Boat at the time such Declaration was signed, with the knowledge of the said Master or Tindal, or if it shall appear that any Statement made in such Declaration, or in the Answers to the Questions therein inserted, whether made verbally or in writing, in any way wilfully misrepresented the true Facts of the Case, such Master or Tindal signing such Declaration as aforesaid, shall on Conviction thereof, besides being subject to the Penalty imposed by this Ordinance on all persons making any false Declarations or Answers be moreover liable to be punished for a Misdemeanour.

93. And it is further enacted, That whenever it shall happen that the Master or Tindal of any Ship, Dhoney or Boat arriving at any Port or Place in this Island, shall from the ill state of Health of any of the Persons on Board his Ship, Dhoney or Boat, not deem himself authorized to sign the abovementioned Declaration of Health; or whensoever it shall appear to the Health Officer that one or more Persons on board of any Ship, Dhoney or Boat, are labouring under any malignant Disease of a contagious or infectious nature, or where from any reasonable cause of Doubt or Suspicion existing thereon, the said Health Officer shall deem it necessary to place the said Ship, Dhoney or Boat in Quarantine, he shall notify the same to the Master or Tindal thereof, by a refusal in writing to grant a Certificate of Health to the said Ship, Dhoney or Boat, and shall order the said Master or Tindal to hoist a yellow flag at the head of the main or loftiest Mast of the said Ship, Dhoney or Boat, and should the

Master or Tindal of any Ship, Dhoney or Boat so placed in Quarantine, not have a Yellow Flag on Board, the Health Officer shall order one to be furnished forthwith at the expense of the said Master or Tindal, who shall hoist the same, or cause it to be hoisted as directed, and to be kept up during the Day, so long as the Ship, Dhoney or Boat may be detained in Quarantine, under a Penalty of not exceeding Twenty Pounds for neglecting so to do ; and during the Night the Master or Tindal of any Ship, Dhoney or Boat so placed in Quarantine, shall in lieu of such Yellow Flag, hoist, or cause to be hoisted, at the Head of the Main or loftiest Mast of the said Ship, Dhoney or Boat, two lighted Lanterns, one over the other, under a similar Penalty of not exceeding Twenty Pounds in case of contravention.

94. And it is further enacted, That upon any Ship, Dhoney or Boat being placed under Quarantine by the Health Officer, as directed by the preceding Clause, the said Health Officer shall without any delay report the same, if at Colombo, to the Colonial Secretary, and if at Outstations to the Collector of the Customs of the District in which the Port is situated, and such last mentioned Officer, in concert with the Principal Medical Officer of the Province, is hereby authorized and required, upon any such Report being made to him by the Health Officer as aforesaid, to adopt such necessary Measures as the case may require, to prevent all Communication with the said Ship Dhoney or Boat for such time as may be needful, except by the Health Officer, or other Persons duly appointed for furnishing, under proper Precautions, the said Ship, Dhoney or Boat with any supplies she may be in want of, and for the relief of the sick, and he shall report the same forthwith to Government for its Orders.

95. And it is further enacted, That the 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, and 94th Clauses of this said Ordinance shall not take effect within these Settlements, until after Proclamation by the Governor to that effect, to be by him published in the Gazette. And provided further, that it shall be lawful for the Governor in like manner to repeal and alter any of the general Provisions of Quarantine provided for by this Ordinance, or to make any other general Regu-

lations in lieu thereof or in addition thereto, as it shall appear to be necessary and expedient, and it shall be lawful for the Governor (without any Proclamation being published as aforesaid) upon any particular Case or Cases, with respect to any Ship, Dhoney or Boat arriving in any Port or Place in this Island, and having any malignant Disease of an infectious or contagious nature on Board, or on Board of which, any such Disease may have appeared in the course of the Voyage, or arriving under any other alarming or suspicious circumstances as to Public Health, to give special directions through the Health Officer or other competent Officer acting for him, for cutting off all communication between any Persons infected with any such disease, and the rest of His Majesty's subjects or Inhabitants of this Island, by placing the said Ship, Dhoney or Boat, together with their Crews, Passengers, Letters, Goods, Wares, and other Merchandize, in Quarantine, according to the circumstances of each particular Case; and likewise to give Orders for shortening the period of Quarantine, or for mitigating it, or for wholly releasing the said Persons, Goods, Ships, or Vessels, from Quarantine, according to circumstances, and as to him shall seem proper.

D.

Form of Declaration of Health.

1. Name of Vessel, and Commander.
2. From what Port, and whither bound.
3. When sailed.
4. At what intermediate Port or Place touched on the Voyage, and the date of sailing thence.
5. With what Vessels communicated during the Voyage.
6. Date or Dates of such communication.
7. Has any Person on Board suffered any illness of any kind during the Voyage; if so, what are the symptoms of the Complaint.

I do hereby declare, to the best of my knowledge and belief, that the *(Insert here the Description and Name of Ship or Boat,)* under my command is in a perfectly healthy state; and, that during the Voyage, neither Measles, Small Pox, Cholera Morbus, or any other malignant disease, of a contagious or infectious nature, have made

their appearance on Board; and that I have not touched at any Port, excepting as abovementioned, or been boarded by, or communicated with, any Vessel having, to my knowledge and belief, any of the above diseases on Board.

Signed Master.

E.

Form of Certificate of Health.

I do hereby certify, that the *(Insert here the Description and Name of Ship or Boat,)* appear to have neither Measles, Small Pox, Cholera Morbus, nor any other malignant disease, of a contagious or infectious nature on board thereof, but to be in a healthy state,—and the said Vessel is accordingly allowed to communicate with the Shore and Ships in this Port.

Health Officer.

Given at Colombo, this Twenty-second day of September, One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Thirty seven.

By His Excellency's Command,
P. Anstruther,
Col. Secy.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 14th March, 1837.

Sir,

I am directed by the Right Hon'ble the Governor to transmit for your information and guidance, the enclosed instructions respecting the removal of Small Pox patients.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obdt. Servant,
(Signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

The Supt. General of Vaccination.

1.—The Superintendent of Police will receive instructions to place at the disposal of the Superintendent General of Vaccination, such a number of trustworthy and intelligent peons as that Officer

may require to enable him to comply with the following directions.

2.—The Medical Officer appointed to inspect and report upon a reported case of Small Pox occurring within the gravets of Colombo, will proceed to the spot accompanied by a peon, and having examined the patient, will furnish the peon with a Medical certificate of the form annexed, which certificate the peon will produce, with as little delay as possible, to the public Officer to whom he may be directed to apply for a warrant, in order that the patient may be removed to the Hospital, or placed in effectual Quarantine with the least possible delay.

3.—Such Medical Officers will, without loss of time, inform the Superintendent of the Police of the cases in which such certificates have been so furnished by him, stating if Quarantine be or be not impracticable.

4.—Parties applying for patients to be placed in Quarantine, will be required to give bond to the amount of £ 15 for the due observance of the same, according to form prescribed. *

5.—In order to enable parties to avail themselves of this privilege, the visiting Medical Officer, if he should consider effectual Quarantine to be practicable, with reference to the situation and contruction of the premises, will in the presence of the peon, furnish the householder or principal person resident in the house, with a notice in the form B annexed.

By His Excellency's Command,

(Signed) P. E. Wodehouse.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 14th March, 1837.

A

I do hereby Certify that I have just examined residing at and find that he (or she) is affected with Small Pox, and I hereby further Certify, that in my opinion internal separation is (or is not) practicable in the house of the said and that external watching of the house of the said is (or is not) practicable.

* Vide page 182.

B

You are hereby informed that notice will be given to the that residing in the house is infected with Small Pox, and the said will be removed to the Hospital unless application be made to the said that he (or she) may remain in Quarantine, bond being given for the due observance thereof.

Form of Bond.

Know all men by these Presents, that A. and B.

held and firmly bound to our Sovereign Lady the Queen, her Heirs and Successors, in the penal sum of fifteen pounds (£ 15.) Sterling, to be made and levied of their Goods and Chattels, to the use of our said Lady the Queen, if the said A. B.

shall fail in performing the condition hereunder written.

Whereas C.

is seized with Small Pox in the house situated at street, and has been allowed to remain in Quarantine in the said house, upon agreement that a board, giving notice thereof, shall be fixed in front of the said premises, the above bond being for the due observance and performance of the said Quarantine, as stated in the condition under mentioned.

Now the condition of the above obligation is such, that if the said Quarantine shall be duly and faithfully observed and performed, that is to say, if the said patient nor any other person or persons, excepting Medical attendants upon the patient, shall quit or pass from the said house and premises, and if also no furniture, clothes or other articles be removed from the said house, unless by and under the express authority of the Superintendent of Police, Constable, or Police Vidhan, during such time as the Superintendent of Vaccination shall require the said Quarantine to be performed, then the

above written obligation shall be void and of none effect, or else shall remain in full force and virtue.

Witness their hands and seals at Colombo, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Before a Justice of the Peace.

The Right Hon'ble The Governor is pleased to direct, that the following letters be published for general information.

By His Excellency's Command,

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 11th October, 1837.

P. E. Wodehouse,
Assistant.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 6th October, 1837.

Sir,

I am directed to acquaint you that urgent representations have been made from the Vaccine Department to the Right Hon'ble the Governor, of the evils which have attended and are likely to result from the practice which has hitherto been permitted to prevail, of allowing the friends of persons attacked with Small Pox in houses incapable of being placed in Quarantine, to remove the patients to other houses, capable from their position and other circumstances of being placed in Quarantine.

It has been represented, that great danger to the public must arise from the delay attendant upon the suspension of the Warrant for removal to Hospital during the time required by the friends of the Patients, to enable them to make arrangements for their removal to other houses; and those houses again may possibly be equally liable to objection, in which case further delay must take place, and the consequences in many instances will be, that the disease will arrive at so advanced a state as to render removal extremely hazardous.

That it is impossible, in the present state of the Medical Department, for the Officers of it to inspect such houses without great interruption of their other duties.

And that the houses selected for the purpose may frequently be situated in parts of the Town totally free from the disease, in which case the neighbouring inhabitants will have very just ground for complaint of the wilful introduction of it into their vicinity under the sanction of Government.

The Governor concurs in these objections, I am therefore to acquaint you that whenever a case of Small Pox is reported in a house incapable of being placed in Quarantine, His Excellency will require the immediate execution of the Warrant for removal to the Hospital.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
P. E. WODEHOUSE,
Assistant.

The District Judges of Colombo,
No. 1 *North & No.* 1 *South.*

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 11*th October,* 1837.

SIR,

Having laid before The Governor your letter of the 30th ultimo, No. 325, and its enclosures—I am directed to acquaint you, that His Excellency is fully sensible of the evils which must ensue from the continuance of the system of Quarantine, as at present conducted in Kandy, and of the necessity for making every exertion to prevent the further spread of Small Pox, in that Town, and the neighbourhood.

With regard to the particular measures which you have proposed for that purpose, His Excellency authorizes the employment of four Constables, on salaries of £1. 10*s.* a month each, but as some difficulty may be found under the peculiar circumstances of the case, in procuring the services of competent persons in Colombo, I am directed to suggest the employment, in the first instance, of the most intelligent and active of the peons, with which you have been supplied by the Superintendent of Police, some of whom His Excellency understands to be quite competent to undertake the duties, and who possess the advantages of experience, in duties of that nature, and of a knowledge of the localities of the Town.

The Governor approves of your proposal, that the 6th Rule of the Kandy Police Regulation* should be rigidly enforced, and he will also authorize a reward being given on conviction, with reference to the circumstances of each case, to persons giving information of the concealment of Small Pox, provided the informers be not Officers of the Medical Department, or Public Servants specially employed for the prevention of the disease.

From circumstances which have come to his knowledge, His Excellency is fully convinced of the necessity for putting a stop to the practice of permitting Patients to be placed in Quarantine, in the small contiguous houses in the Streets of the Town, which, from their position and mode of construction, render all prevention of the spread of infection perfectly impracticable. With regard to the removal of Patients to secluded private houses, selected by their friends or relatives, I am directed to acquaint you, that His Excellency has found it necessary to issue the instructions, of which a copy is enclosed, in order to put a stop to the practice in Colombo entirely; as however, he is disposed to believe, that the same objections may *not* apply with equal force to the less populous Town of Kandy, he is disposed to sanction its continnance experimentally, but he will only permit it, where the houses to which the Patients are removed, are *really secluded* and isolated from the rest of the Town.

A copy of this letter will be forwarded to the Superintendent General of the Vaccine Department, in order that he may make such communication to the Superintendent of Vaccination at Kandy, as he may deem necessary, and the Governor hopes that the measures now about to be taken will prove successful.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) P. E. WODEHOUSE,

Assistant.

The Government Agent, Kandy.

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* Vide Regulation No. 20—1820, page 172.

Circular. Colonial Secretary's Office,
Colombo, 31st May, 1849.

Sir,

Repeated representations having been made to the Government of the difficulty experienced in inducing persons to submit to Vaccination, and His Excellency having reason to believe that proper exertions have not been used by the headmen for the removal of the prejudices against it so commonly entertained by the natives, I am directed to request that you will make it generally known, that no native will be appointed to any situation under Government unless he and his family have been vaccinated, and that you will intimate to the local headmen in your Province that their promotion will depend very much on the success attending their exertions to promote Vaccination in their different divisions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. C. Gibson.

The Government Agent of

Vaccination Certificate

Certificate Vaccination Station
185

No.

This is to Certify that the Bearer
of was vaccinated by
me on the 185 and that he had genuine
Cow Pock.

Medl. Sub-Asst. *Class.*

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W. SKEEN, GOVERNMENT PRINTER, COLOMBO, CEYLON.

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